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ABSTRACT

A dictionary of Mandarin Chinese verbs and adjectives, a companion to a Mandarin grammar, is intended as an extensive teaching lexicon of a major Chinese word class. It catalogues 4,500 words and combinations, with instructions in the proper and various applications of each item through linguistic explanations and illustrative sentences when appropriate. Entries are arranged alphabetically by their pin-yin romanizations, with useful combinations listed. Meanings and nuances are listed in their order of frequency. For every meaning, likely contexts are indicated by description, example sentences, or both. Verbs co-occurring with resultative complements, negatives, auxiliaries, and so on are noted with detailed explanations. Taiwan and People's Republic of China usages are noted and illustrated. (MSE)

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A Dictionary of Mandarin Verbs and Adjectives

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Preface

This Dictionary is a companion volume to A Practical Reference Grammar of Mandarin by Li, Cheng, Foster, Ho, Hou, and Yip (in press). Its purpose is to establish an extensive teaching lexicon, hitherto unavailable except in bits and pieces, of a major Chinese word class--the verbs and adjectives.

The lexicon catalogues some 4,500 words and combinations, comprising the major terms and expressions of contemporary Mandarin usage. In addition, it instructs the user of the dictionary in the proper and various applications of each item by providing linguistic explanations and illustrative sentences as appropriate.

Thus it is hoped students will find the dictionary useful not only as an aid to comprehending meanings and nuances of terms they encounter in various contexts, but also as a guide to the production of acceptable, expressive sentences of their own.

Entries are arranged alphabetically, based on their pin-yin romanizations. Under each individual character, useful combinations are listed in the following order: combinations in which the character under consideration takes the initial position appear first, and are listed alphabetically by the pin-yin on the second (or subsequent) character of the compound, other combinations are listed alphabetically thereafter.

Where a word has multiple meanings or nuances, the meaning pertinent to the greatest number of contexts are treated first, and the others presented likewise by order of frequency of appearance. For every meaning given, likely contexts are indicated description, example sentences or both.

Following the goals of our project, we have compiled a preliminary listing of some 4,500 verbs and combinations. Following are some of the special features of the dictionary:

1) Verbs and adjectives have been arranged by function and usage; full explanations for types of functions have been provided.

2) Primary and secondary meanings are noted, explained and illustrated.

3) Verbs which co-occur with resultative complements, negatives, auxiliaries etc, are noted, detailed explanations provided. Buhaoyisi, for example, is an adjectival compound marked by the negative bu, and as such may take the intensifier hen. Haoyisi by itself, without the negative, may not be modified by hen.

4) Taiwan and PRC usage have also been noted and illustrated. Examples are gao "to do, make, engage in etc." as in gao shengdian, peculiar to the PRC, and qiao "to point one's thumb upward, to skip a class etc." as in qiao ke, peculiar to Taiwan.

In the next year or so we will expand this so that the final lexicon will be as nearly comprehensive as we can make it, for modern spoken Mandarin Chinese. The whole will be vastly revised and refined before it will be submitted for publication.

哀 Āi

1. to grieve; to mourn; to lament; to pity; to sympathize; to commiserate.
2. sad; sorrowful; lamentable; pitiful.

哀 Āi

1. ～兵必胜. Āibīng bì shèng.
The soldiers who have the heart to fight will be victorious.
2. ～鸿遍野 Āihóng biàn yě.
A land swarming with famished refugees.

3. ～莫大于心死. Āi mò dà yú xīnsǐ.
The saddest thing in the world is if one is heart broken.

哀愁 Āichóu

1. sad; sorrowful; lamentable; pitiful
2. 她失去双亲，十分～. Tā shīqù shuāngqīn, shífēn āichóu. She lost both her parents so she is extremely sad.

哀悼 Āidào

1. to mourn, grieve ones lament (one's death)
2. ～代式明天举行. Āidào dàishì míngtian jǔxíng.
Mourn over the ceremony that will take place tomorrow.
3. 对他的逝世，我们表示沉痛的～. Duìtāde shìshì, wǒmen biǎoshì chénkē de āidào. We express our severe grieving at his death.

哀告 Āigào

1. to speak about one's grievances (in appealing for help)
2. 他向对手～求饶. Tā xiàng duìshǒu āigào qiúráo.
He appealed to his opponent for mercy.

哀號 Āiháo

1. to wail
2. 她在母親的墓地大声～. Tā_zài_mǔqīng de mùdì dà shēng āiháo.

   At her mother's grave, she wailed loudly.

哀憐 Āilián

1. to pity; to commiserate; to have sympathy or compassion for
2. 她的不幸遭遇值得人们～. Tā de bùxīn zāoyù zhíde rénmen āilián.

   Her misfortune deserves the sympathy of other people.
3. 人们～她的幸遭遇. Rénmen āilián tā de búxìng zāoyù.

   People are sympathetic towards her misfortune.

哀鳴 Āimíng

1. to give mournful cries; to wail
2. 敌人因失败而～. Dírén yīn shībài ér āimíng.

   The enemies gave mournful cries because of their defeat.

哀求 Āiqiú

1. to entreat; unplone; beg or appeal pathetically
2. 他向老闆～.不要辞掉他. Tā xiàng_lǎobǎn āiqín búyào cídiào tā.

   He begs his boss not to dismiss him.
3. 苦苦～也没有用. Kǔkǔ āiqiú yǒ méiyǒu yòng.

   No matter how hard he implores, it's no use.

哀傷 Āishāng

1. to feel sorrow or grief; to grieve; to mourn; to be sad
2. 親人突然死去，使她～. Qīnrén túrán_ _sǐqù, shǐ tā wúxiàn āishāng.

   The sudden death of her relative caused her immeasurable grief.

哀思 Āisī

1. to mourn; to grieve

我们开个追悼会以此寄托我们对死者的～. Wǒmen kāige zhuidàohuì yìcì jìtuo wǒmen duì sǐzhě de āisī.

2. We held a memorial service to convey our sorrow to the dead.

哀叹 Āitàn [叹]

1. Lament; bewail; demoan.

2. 她～自己的处境一天不如一天. Tā āitàn zìjǐ de chǔjìng yìtiān bùrú yìtiān. She laments that her circumstances are changing each day.

哀痛 Āitòng

1. to feel the anguish of sorrow; to feel the pain of grief

2. 对他的逝世我们感到无限～. Duì tā de shìshì wǒman gǎndào wúxiàn āitǎng.
We feel endless grief over his death.

哀怨 Āiyuàn

1. to complain; to blame (others); to impute, sad, plainture

2. 她受不了委屈，不断地～ .Tā āiyuàn buliào wēiqū búduàn de āiyuàn.
She has suffered so much wrong that she does not stop complaining.

凹 Āo

1. indented; an indention; a hollow

2. concave

凹 Āo 这里～下，那里凸起，～凸不平.

1 Zhèlǐ āoxià, nǎlǐ túqǐ, āotú bùpíng.

Here goes down. There goes up, It is uneven.

凹陷 Āoxiàn [陷]

1. 这里的地形～ Zhèlǐ de dìxíng āoxiàn.

The topography here is indented.

傲 Ào

1. proud; haughty; overbearing; rude

傲慢 Àomàn

1. 这个人很～. 他的态度很～.

Zhè gè rén hěn ào màn. Tāde tàidù hěn àomàn.

This person is very haughty. His attitude is very overbearing.

2. 〈～与偏见〉 Àomàn yǔ piān jiàn.

"Pride and prejudice."

傲氣 Àoqī

1. 你看这个傢伙多～ Nǐ kàn zhè gē jiā-huo duō ào qī.

You see how arrogant this fellow is.

2. 他～十足, 目空一切. Tā ào qǐ shí zǔ mùkǒng yíqiè.

He is extremely haughty; he considers everyone and everything beneath his notice.

1. 他～一切 Tā àoqì yí qiè. He is all haughtiness.

半 Bàn

half; to halve; to divide

半大 Bàndà

1. 我買了一張半大的桌子。 Wǒ mǎi le yī zhāng bàndà de zhuōzī.

I bought a table that was rather big.

2. 這個櫃子半大不小的 Zhè gě gùi zǐ bàndà bù xiǎo de.

This cabinet or cupboard is not too small.

伴 Bàn

companion; to accompany

伴 Bàn

companion; to accompany

1. 這次你伴着他去。 Zhè cì nǐ bàn zhē tā qù.

This time you accompany him.

2. 你伴着孩子玩一會(会) Nǐ bàn zhe haízi wán yī huǐ.

You play with the children for a while.

伴唱 Bànchàng

独

他獨唱，你給他～。 Tā dú chàng. Nǐ gèi tā bànchàng.

He sings solo, and you sing back-up.

伴送 Bànsòng

你伴送她回家 Nǐ bànsòng tā huí jiā.

You accompany her home.

隨

伴隨 Bànsuí

to accompany; to follow; to trace

1. 他像影子似的老伴隨她 Tā xìang yǐngzi sì de lǎo bànsuí tā.

   He follows her everywhere as if he was the shadow of her.

2. 演員伴隨著音樂走上舞台 Yǎn yún bànsuí zhē yǐn yuè zǒu shàng wǔ tái. The performers, accompanied by the music, go on stage.

3. 伴隨着工業革命,出現了現代化的大城市 Bànsuí zhe gōng yè gé mìng, chū xiàn le xiàn dài huà de dà chéng shì. Along with the industrial revolution came modern cities.

伴遊 Bànyǒu

escort

這次旅行有人伴遊 Zhè cì lǔ xíng yǒu rén bàn yǒu.

This time there are tour guides for the tour.

伴奏 Bànzǒu

to accompany (a soloist); to play an accompaniment

1. 她唱歌,你伴奏 Tā chàng gē, nǐ bànzǒu.

   She sings and you accompany her.

2. 無伴奏演唱 Wú bànzǒu yǎn chàng.

   Sing onstage without accompaniment.

傍 Bàng

Near; approaching

1. 這個城市依山傍水，風景秀麗 Zhè ge chéng shì yī shān bàng shuǐ fēng jǐng xiù lì. This city is near the mountain and the water. The scenery is beautiful.
2. 船傍了岸，天已經黑了。 Chuán bàng le àn, tiān yǐ jīng hēi le. When the boat arrives it is already dark.

包 Bāo

To wrap

1. 你拿紙把書包起來 Nǐ ná zhǐ bǎ shū bāo qǐ lái.

   You use paper to wrap up the book.

2. 紙包不住火 Zhǐ bāo bú zhǔ hǔo.

   (literally) Paper can never wrap up fire. - Plots or evil deeds will be exposed sooner or later.

包 Bāo

To wrap

他頭上受了傷，拿紗布包起來 Tā toú shǎng shǒu le shāng, ná shābǔ bāo qǐ laǐ.

His head is injured; he wraps it up with bandage.

包 Bāo

To surround

賊跑不了啦，四面讓警察給包起來了。

Zéi pǎo bù liào la, sì miàn ràng jǐngchá gě bāo qǐ laǐ le.

The thief cannot escape! He is surrounded by police on all side

包 Bāo

To guarantee; to contract

1. 這件事我包了。 Zhè jiàn shì wǒ bāo le.

   I contract to do this job (I'll take care of this)

2. 我包做飯，你包洗碗 Wǒ bāo zuò fàn, nǐ bāo xǐ wǎn.

   I do the cooking, and you do the dishes.

包 Bāo

1. 代表團包了一架飛機 Dài biao tuán bāo le yǐ jià fēi jī.

   The delegation chartered a plane.

2. 會議代表包了一場戲 Huì yì dài biǎo bāo le yī chǎng xì.

The representative of the conference commissions an opera or a play.

包 Bāo

Guarantee

這位廚師炒菜，包你滿意

Zhè wèi chú shī chǎo cài, bāo nǐ mǎn yì.

I will guarantee that you will be satisfied with the chef's cooking.

包辦 [外] Bāobàn

To assume full responsibility for; to undertake completely

1. 從前子女的婚事由父母包辦

Cóng qián zǐ nǔ de hūn shì yóu fù mǔ bāobàn.

In the past, parents arranged their children's marriages.

2. 這件事可以交他包辦 Zhèi jiàn shì kě yǐ jiāo tā bāobàn.

Let him undertake this task.

包辦 [好] Bāobàn

1. 我不能包辦代替 Wǒ bù néng bāobàn dài tì.

2. 校長把持包辦學校的一切 Xiào zhǎng bǎ chí bāo bàn xué xiào de yí qìe. The principal controls all the school matters.

包庇 Bāobì

To harbor; to shelter; to defend someone who does not deserve defense

1. 縣長包庇壞人 Xiàn zhǎng bàobì huài rén. The district manager defended the crooked ones.

2. 他們幹了壞事互相包庇 Tā mén gàn le huài shì hù xiāng

bāobì. They defended and protected each other for what they did wrong.

包藏 Bāocáng

To harbour evil intentions

這個人包藏禍心，你要小心点

Zhèi gè rén bāocáng huò xīn nǐ yào xiǎo xīn diǎn.

This person harbors ill intention. You need to be careful.

包產[户] Bāo chǎn

1. 這塊地包產給你们生產隊.
   Zhèi kuài dì bāo chǎn gěi nǐ mén shēng chǎn duì.

2. 包產到户

包抄 Bāochāo

(in military) to outflank

光從正面進攻不行，要分幾路包抄敵人.

Guāng cóng zhèng miàn jìn gōng, bú xíng, yào fēn jǐ lù bāo chāo dí rén.

It is not enough to attack the enemy from the front, we have to divide up and outflank them.

包飯 Bāo fàn

To eat meals regularly (at a small restaurant) on monthly payment basis; to board

我们在学生宿舍包飯 Wǒ mén zài xué shēng sù shě bāo fàn.

We board in the dormitory.

包乾[儿] **Bāogànr**

1. 這點活兒我們包乾了.

Zhè diǎn hǔo wǒ men bāo gāng le.   We are responsible for this task.

2. 地裏的活兒我們包乾了，廠上的活兒你們～

Dì lǐ de hǔo wǒmen bāogànr le, chǎng shǎng de hǔo nǐ men bāogǎng.

We do the farm work and you do the factory work.

包工 **Bāo gōng**

A job or project awarded to a contractor; a job for which payment is calculated on the amount of work done (instead of hourly or daily basis)

1. 這個工程你們包工.   Zhè ge gōngchéng nǐmen bāo gōng.

This project is contracted to you.

2. 你們公司包工嗎？   Nǐ mén gōng sǐ bāo gōng ma?

Is your company a contractor?

包管 **Bāoguǎn**

To guarantee or assure (that...)

1. 本店商品包管退換   Běn diàn shāng pǐn bāoguǎn tuì huàn.

The goods purchased from this shop are guaranteed for exchange.

2. 他作的菜包管好吃   Tā zuò de cài bāoguǎn hǎo chī.

The food he prepares is definitely good.

3. 這點作業一個鐘頭包管做完

Zhèi diǎn zùo yìe yí ge zhōng tóu bāo guǎn zuò wán.

This homework is so little that you definitely can finish it in an hour.

包裹 **Bāoguǒ**

To wrap up; a parcel; a bundle; a package

護士給他把傷口包裹起來   Hù shì gěi tā bǎ shāng kǒu bāoguǒ qǐ lái.   The nurse wraps up his wounded spot.

包含 **Bāohán**

To contain; to comprise

1. 這番話包含好多意思 Zhèi fān huà bāohán hǎo dūo yì
   sī. These words contain many implications.

2. 這句話包含很深的意思 Zhèi jù huà bāohán hěn shēn de yǐ sī.
   This sentence contains deep meaning.

包涵 **Bāo han**

To forgive or pardon

演得不好，請各位包涵 Yǎn de bù hǎo, qǐng gè wèi bāo han.

Please bear with the poor performance.

包伙 **Bāo huǒ**

我们在食堂包伙 Wǒ mēn zài shí táng bāo hǔo

We joined the meal plan at the cafeteria.

包括 **Bāokuò**

To include; to comprise

1. 這個價錢不包括稅. Zhèi gē jià qián bù bāokuò shuì.
   This price does not include tax.

2. 房租包括水費，不包括电費 Fáng zū bāokuò shuǐ fèi, bù bāokuò
   diàn fèi. The rent includes water, but not electricity.

3. 語言包括口語和書面語 Yǔ yán bāokuò kǒu yǔ hé shū miàn yǔ.
   Language includes spoken and written forms.

包攬 [揽] **Bāolǎn**

To monopolize

1. 這項工程由美國公司～. Zhèi xìang gǒng chēng yǒu měi guō gōng

sǐ bāolǎn.

This project is monopolized by an American company.

2. 他不自量力，大包大攬 Tā bǔ zì liànglì dà bāo dà lǎn.

He tries to do everything, without considering his capability.

包羅［罗］ Bāoluó

Include

1. 科学包羅很廣 Kē xué bāoluó hěn guǎng.

Science is extensive.

2. 這個博覽会包羅萬象 Zhèi gē bó lǎn huì bāo luó wàn xiàng.

This trade fair or exhibition includes everything.

包賠 Bāopéi

做壞了我们包賠 Zuò huǎi le, wǒ mén bāo péi.

We will assume total responsibility if we don't succeed.

包容 Bāoróng

To tolerate; to forgive

希望您～大度 Xǐ wàng nǐng bāoróng dà dù.

Hope you generously tolerate this.

包圍「围」 Bāowéi

To surround; to besiege; to encircle

1. 警察～了這所房子 Jǐng ch[illegible] bāowéi le zhèi sǔo fáng zi.

The police surrounded this house.

2. 强盗被警察～ Qiāng daò bèi jǐng chá bāowéi.

The robbers were surrounded by the police.

包銷 **Bāoxiāo**

To assume the responsibility for the sale (of a certain commodity)

1. 你們的產品我們包銷 Nǐ mén de chǎn pǐn wǒ mén bāoxiāo.

We assume the responsibility of selling your commodity.

2. 咱們訂個～合同. Zán mén dìng ge bāoxiāo hé tóng.

We draw up a commodity agreement or contract.

包圓ㄦ **Bāo yuánr**

1. 這堆西紅柿我包圓了. Zhèi duei xī hóng shì wǒ bāo yuán le.

I'll buy all of these tomatoes.

2. 你要包圓,打五折. Nǐ yào bāo yuán dǎ wǔ zhé.

If you buy all of these, I'll give you a 50% discount.

包扎 **Bāozā**

To wrap up; to bandage; to pack

護士給病人～傷口 Hù shì gěi bìng rén bāozā shāng kǒu.

The nurse bandaged the patient's wound.

包裝 [装] **Bāozhuāng**

To pack; packing

待運的商品都包裝好了. Dài yùn de shāng bǐng dōu bāo zhuāng hǎo le.

The goods to be shipped are packed up already.

包租 **Bāozū**

地主把這塊地～給農民. Dì zhǔ bǎ zhèi kuài dì bāozū gěi nóng rén.

The landlord sublet the land to the peasants.

保 Bǎo

1. to guard; guardian; to protect
2. to be responsible, to guarantee; to insure
3. a waiter or tender
4. to care for

保 Bǎo

1. 他的性命難保 Tā de xìng mìng nán bǎo.
His life is in danger.
2. 別保錢，保命要緊 Bié bǎo qián, bǎo mìng yào jǐn.
Do not protect money when your life is in danger.

保 Bǎo

1. 我們出錢把他保出來了 Wǒ mén chū qián bǎ tā bǎo chū lái le.
We paid the bail to get him out.
2. 你保我，我保你 Nǐ bǎo wǒ, wǒ bǎo nǐ.
You protect me; I protect you.
3. 死保皇帝就是保皇派 Sǐ bǎo huáng dì, jìu shì bǎo huáng pài. To protect the emperor's life is to be a royalist.

包 Bāo

1. to wrap; to include, to contain, to surround
2. to guarantee; to contract
3. a parcel; a package, a bundle

包 Bāo

to wrap
听說你會包餃子，是嗎？ Tǐng shuō nǐ huì bāo jiǎo zi, shì mā?
I hear that you can make jiao zi, is that right?

保 Bǎo

To be responsible; to guarantee; to insure

我～你吃了這个葯就好.　　Wǒ bǎo nǐ chī le zhèi·ge yào jiù hǎo.

I guarantee you that you will recover by taking this medicine.

保 Bǎo

To be responsible; to guarantee; to insure

1. 這种汽車～修一年.　　Zhèi zhǒng qì chē bǎo xiū yǐ nían.

This kind of cars has a one-year guarantee for repair.

2. 這個暖水瓶不～温.　　Zhèi ge nuǎn shuǐ pǐng bù bǎo wēn.

This thermos bottle cannot keep the water in it warm.

保安　Bǎo ān

1. 他做保安工作　　Tā zuò bǎo ān gōng zuó.

2. 保安隊　　Bǎo ān duì.

3. 保安團　　Bǎo ān tuán.

4. 保安規程　　Bǎo ān guēi chéng.

5. 保安制度　　Bǎo ān zhì dù.

保不定　Bǎo bú dìng

Cannot be defended

保不定他就是間諜　　Bǎo bú dìng tā jiù shì jiàn dié.

It is possible that he is the spy.

保不齊 [齐] Bǎo bù qí

保不齊他就是小偷儿 Bǎo bù qí tā jiù shì xiǎo tōu ér.

It's possible that he is the thief.

保不住 Bǎo bú zhù

Cannot be defended; there is no guarantee that ...

1. 我們的冠軍称号保不住了. Wǒ mén de guàn jūn chēng hào bǎo bú zhù le.

   We won't be able to keep our championship.

2. 保不住他給忘了. Bǎo bú zhù tā gěi wàng le.

   There's no guarantee that he hasn't forgotten.

保藏 Bǎocáng restore

這些名画儿要好々儿～起来 Zhèi xiē míng huà ér yào hǎo hao bǎocáng qǐ lái. These famous paintings must be restored carefully.

保持 Bǎochí

To maintain; to keep

1. 請～安静 Qǐng bǎochí ān jìng.

   Please keep quiet.

2. 要～原狀 Yào bǎochí yuán zhuàng.

   You must maintain the original state.

3. 要保持联繫. Yào bǎochí lián xì.

   Keep in touch with each other.

4. 中美两國保持良好関係 Zhōng měi liǎng guó bǎochí liáng hǎo guān xì. China and America maintain an excellent relationship.

保存 Bǎocún

To maintain; to keep

老將要～晚節 Lǎo jiang yào bǎocún wǎn jíe.

An old general must keep his reputation.

保存 **Bǎocún**

造林種草可以～水土. Zào lín zhòng cǎo kě yǐ bǎocún shuǐ tǔ.

Planting trees and grass may conserve the soil.

保存 **Bǎocún**

To safeguard; safekeeping; to maintain; preserve

1. 中國～了許多文物古跡. Zhōng guó bǎocún le xǔ duō wén wù gǔ jī.

   China has preserved a lot of her cultural products and historic sites.

2. 這個民族～了自己的独特文化.

   Zhèi ge mín zú bǎocún le zì jǐ de dú tè wén huà.

   This nation preserves its own unique culture.

3. 战争中他们～了实力. Zhàn zhēng zhōng tāmén bǎocún le shí lì.

   They preserved their force during the war.

4. 西紅柿不好～. Xī hóng shì bù hǎo bǎocún.

   It's not easy to preserve tomatoes.

5. 打仗就是～自己, 消滅敌人. Dǎ zhàng jìu shì bǎocún zì jǐ xiāo miè dí rén. To engage in a battle or war is to preserve oneself and exterminate the enemy.

保管 **Bǎoguǎn**

To safeguard; to safekeep; to put something uner one's custody

1. 祇要天天練習, ～你能学会中文. Zhí yào tīan tīan liàn xí bǎoguǎn nǐ néng xué huì zhōng wén. If you study daily you can learn Chinese well.

2. 這种汽車～好開. Zhèi zhǒng qì chē bǎoguǎn hǎo kāi.

   This type of cars is certain to run well.

3. 他～不來. Tā băoguăn bù lái.

He will not come.

保管 Băoguăn

To safeguard; to safekeep; to put something under one's custody

1. 他負責～農具. Tā fù zé băoguăn nóng jù.

He is responsible for safeguarding the farm tools.

2. 這里不～行李 Zhèi lĭ bù băoguăn xíng lĭ.

This place does not safeguard luggages.

3. 個人財產可以交信託公司～ Gè rén cái chăn kĕ yĭ chiāo xìn tuō gōng sī băoguăn. Personal property can be entrusted to a trust company for safekeeping.

保護 Băohù

To protect; to guard; protection

1. 軍隊要～人民. Jūn tuì yào băohù rén mín.

The armed forces should protect the people.

2. 國家要～人民財產 Guó jiā yào băohù rén mín cái chăn.

A country should protect its people's property.

3. 我们要～自然環境. Wŏ mén yào băohù zì rán huán jìng. We must protect our natural environment.

4. 像～眼睛一樣～我们的友誼.

Xiàng băohù yăn jĭng yí yàng băohù wŏ mén de yŏu yí.

We must protect our friendship as if we protect our eyes.

5. 他们实行～関税 Tā mén shí xíng băohù guān shuì.

保密 **Bǎomì**

To keep secrets

這件事要保密,不要泄漏出去. Zhèi jiàn shì yào bǎomì, bú yào xiè lòu chū qù. This matter must be kept secret, don't let it out.

保駕 **Bǎojià**

To protect or escort the royalty; to protect an important person, guest, etc.

1. 皇帝要人～. Huángtì yào rén bǎojià.
   The emperor must have escorts.
2. 甭操心,有人給你～. Béng cāo xīn yǒu rén gěi ní bǎojià.
   Don't worry. You have escorts.

保薦[荐] **Bǎojiàn**

To recommend(somebody for a job, etc)

1. 李教授～他作助教. Lí jiào shòu bǎojiàn tā zuò zhù jiào. Professor Li recommended him to be the teaching assistant.
2. 我不敢～他. Wǒ bù gǎn bǎojiàn tā.
   I dare not recommend him.

保舉[举] **Bǎojǔ**

這位將軍大力～他. Zhèi wèi jiāng jūn dà lì bǎojǔ tā.

This general highly recommended him.

保留 **Bǎoliú**

To preserve; to reserve, with reservations

1. 我们要～文化遺産 Wǒ mén yào bǎoliú wén huà yí chǎn.
   We must preserve our cultural legacy.

2. 中國長城保留下來. Zhōng guó cháng chéng băoliú xià lái. The Great Wall of China has been preserved.

3. 北京古城牆都拆了，沒有～下來. Bĕijīng gŭ chéng qiáng dōu chāi le méi yŏu băolíu xià lái. The ancient city walls of Peking were all destroyed - they were not preserved.

4. 飛機票可以～一年. Fēi jī piào kĕ yĭ băoliú yī nián. The air ticket can be reserved for one year.

保留 Băoliú

1. 我～我的意見 Wŏ băoliú wŏ de yì jiàn. I reserve my opinion.

2. 我～反擊的權利 Wŏ băoliú făn jí de quán lì. I reserve the privilege to fight back.

3. 我有什麼說什麼，毫無～. Wŏ yŏu shén me shōu shén me háo wú băoliú. I say whatever I have in mind, without reservation.

保苗 Băomiáo Keep a full stand of seedling.

要保苗才能丰产. Yào băomiáo cái néng fēng chăn.

We must keep a full stand of seedlings in order to get a good harvest.

保全 Băoquán

To assure the safety of, to protect or guard; to keep intact

1. 这批文物～下来，没有破壞. Zhèi pī wén wù băoguán xià lái, méi yŏu pò huài. This batch of cultural product has been kept from damage.

2. 澄清了事实以后，～了名譽. Chéng qīng le shì shí yĭ hōu băoquán le míng yù. After the fact is clarified

the reputation is saved.

3. 為了～面子,只好私下解決. Wèi le bǎoquán mièn zi zhǐ hǎo sī xià jié jué. In order to save face, the only way is to solve the problem privately.

4. 為了～实力,他们打了就跑. Wèi le bǎoquán shí lǐ, tā men dǎ le jiù pǎo. In order to conserve their strength, they hit and run.

保墒 Bǎoshāng Preservation of soil moisture

北方乾旱,土地要～. Běi fāng gān hàn, tǔ dì yào bǎoshāng. The north is dry, the soil moisture needs to be preserved.

保釋 [释] Bǎoshì

To release on bail

1. 犯人～出獄 Fàn rén bǎoshì chū yù. The criminal is released on bail from jail.

2. ～出獄需繳～金. Bǎoshì chū yù shū jiǎo bǎoshì jīn. A bond must be paid in order to be released on bail from jail.

保守 Bǎoshǒu

Conservative

我们要～軍事秘密. Wǒ mén yào bǎoshǒu jūn shì mì mì.

We must keep military secret

保守 Bǎoshǒu

1. 他墨守成規,太～了. Tā mò shǒu chéng guī, tài bǎoshǒu le.
He sticks to old rules; too conservative.

2. 他的政策很～. Tā de zhèng cè hěn bǎo shǒu.

His policies are conservative.

3. 這是～思想. Zhèi shì bǎo shǒu sī xiǎng.

This is conservative thinking.

保送 Bǎosòng

To send a student (or a group of students) to school or college without entrance exam, usually for his high scholastic qualifications.

1. 中國～他来美國留学. Zhōng guó bǎosòng tā lái měi guó liú xué. China sponsors him to study in America.

2. 他被～出國留学. Tā bèi bǎosòng chū guó liú xué.

He is sent overseas to study.

保衛 [卫] Bǎowèi

To defend; to guard against

1. 保衛祖國，人人有責. Bǎowèi zǔ guó rén rén yǒu zé.

To defend one's motherland is one's responsibility.

2. 我们要～國家主權和领土完整. Wǒ mén yǎo bǎowèi guó jiā zhǔ chuán hé lǐng tǔ wán zhěng. We have to defend our country's sovereignty and the intact of our territory.

保温 Bǎowēn

Keep warm

1. 這個暖瓶不保温 Zhèi ge nuǎn píng bù bǎowēn.

This thermos bottle does not stay warm.

2. 積雪可以～嗎？ Jī xuě kě yǐ bǎowēn ma?

Can accumulated snow keep warm?

佈置 Bùzhì

1. 学生～会场. Xué shēng bùzhì huì chǎng. The students arranged the meeting place.
2. 工作人员为博览会～产品. Gōngzuò rén yuán wèi bó lǎn huì bù zhì chǎnpǐn. The staff displayed the things for the fair.
3. 今天有贵宾来，把客厅～～。 Jīntian yǒu guìbin lái, bǎ kèting bùzhì bùzhì. (We) have honorable guests today; get the living room ready!

义(叉) Chā

Fork; to do something with a fork.

1. 我用魚叉～了一条魚. Wǒ yòng yúchā chā le yì tiáo yú.
I catch a fish with a fork.

2. 他用叉子～了一块牛肉 Tā yòng chāzi chāle yí kuài niú ròu.
He pick up a piece of beef with a fork.

3. 你拿那个木头叉子把草～开. Nǐ ná nèi ge mùtou chāzi bǎ cǎo chākāi.
Please push away the grass with that wooden fork.

參觀(参观) Cānguān

我们～了北京故宫. Wǒmen cānguān le běijīng gùgōng. We visited the Peking National Palace.

參(参)加 Cānjiā

1. 我不～任何党派. Wǒ bù cānjiā rènhé dǎng pài. I won't join any party.
2. 他～了工会. Tā cānjiā le gonghuì. He joined the Labor Union.

參(参)加 Cānjiā

我去～学术会议. Wǒ qù cānjiā xuéshù huìjì. I attended a scholarly conference.

參(参)考 Cānkǎo

他为了写论文,～了几十种书刊. Tā wèi le xiě lùnwén, cānkǎo le jǐ shí zhǒng shū kān. He consulted several dozen journals for his thesis.

參(参)考 Cānkǎo

这个意见可以～. Zhèi ge yìjiàn kěyǐ cānkǎo. This opinion could be used as a reference.

吵 Chǎo

他们又～起来了. Tāmen yòu chǎo qǐ lái le.

They are fighting again.

吵 Chǎo

你们～什么? Nǐmen chǎo shénme?

What are you fighting over?

吵 Chǎo

这个地方太～,不适合住家, Zhèi ge dìfāng tài chǎo, bú shìhé zhùjiā. This place is too noisy: it is not a suitable place to reside.

吵 Chǎo

孩子们把我～醒了. Háizimen bǎ wǒ chǎo xǐng le. The children made noise and woke me up.

吵架 Chǎojià

夫妻不和,经常～. Fūqī bù hé, jīngcháng chǎojià. The husband and wife are not getting along well. They always quarrel.

吵鬧(闹) Chǎonào

他们经常为一点小事～不休. Tāmen jīngcháng wèi yì diǎn xiǎoshì chǎonào bù xiū. They always have incessant arguments over trivial things.

吃 Chī eat

1. 我们爱～中国饭. Wǒmen ài chī zhōngguó fàn. We love Chinese food.
2. 小孩爱～糖 Xiǎohái ài chī táng. Children love candy.

吃 Chī take

病人每天～药. Bìngrén měitiān chī yào.
The patient takes medicine every day.

吃 Chī suffer

在集中营、我们～了不少苦头. Zài jízhōngyíng lí wǒmen chī le bùshǎo kǔtóu. We had a severe time in the concentration camp.

吃 Chī

1. 我才不～他那一套呢. Wǒ cái bú chī tā nà yí tào ne. I don't buy that.
2. 他～软不～硬. Tā chī ruǎn bú chī yìng. He is open to persuation but not to coercion.

吃醋 Chīcù be jealous

他老婆爱～. Tā lǎopuó ài chīcù.
His wife is very jealous.

吃饭 Chīfàn make a living

1. 我们靠教 ～. Wǒmen kào jiāoshū chīfàn. We make a living by teaching.
2. 他们靠打球～. Tāmen kào dǎqíu chīfàn. They make a living by playing ball.

吃苦 Chīkǔ bear hardships

1. 他能～. Tā néng chīkǔ. He can put up with hardship.
2. 中国人民～耐劳. Zhōngguó rénmín chīkǔ nàiláu. Chinese people are diligent.

吃亏 Chī kuī suffer losses

我们没经验,吃了一个大亏. Wǒmen méi jīngyiàn, chī le yíge dà kuī. We didn't have the experience, so we suffered a great loss.

吃力 Chīlì entail strenuous effort

1. 我年纪大了,学中文太～. Wǒ niánjì dà le, xué zhōngwén tài chīlì. I'm getting old. Learning Chinese is too hard for me.
2. 我能力低,当经理很～. Wǒ nénglì dī, dāng jīnglǐ hěn chīlì. I'm not capable enough to easily handle being a manager.
3. 这样做～不讨好. Zhè yàng zuò chīlì bù tǎo hǎo. Doing things this way is hard and unrewarding.

吃素 Chīsù be a vegetarian

1. 佛教徒～. Fuójiàotú chīsù. Buddhists are vegetarians.
2. 我不是佛教徒,可是～. Wǒ bú shì fuójiàotú, kě shì chīsù. I'm not a Buddhist, but I'm a vegetarian.

吃閑飯(吃闲饭) Chī xiánfàn lead an idle life

他什么事情也没做,在这儿~.
Tā shéme shìqíng yiě méi zuò, zài zhèr chī xiánfàn.

He does nothing at all here but fool around.

吃香 Chīxiāng be very popular

1. 现在学电子计算机专业的挺~. Xiànzài xué diànzǐjìsuànjī zhuānye de tǐng chīxiāng. Nowadays studying to be a computer specialist is quite popular.
2. 日本汽车在世界市场上挺~. Rìběn chìchē zài shìjiè shìchǎng shàng tǐng chīxiāng. Japanese-made cars are very popular on the world market.

串 Chuàn

To string together

他用鲜花~了一个花环。 Tā yòng xiānhuā chuànle yí ge huāhuán. He made a garland with fresh flowers.

串门子 Chuànménzi

To drop in for a visit

他爱~ Tā ài chuànménzi.

He loves to visit others and chat.

吹 Chuī blow

他～一口气把油灯～灭了. Tā chuī yì kǒu qì, bǎ yóudēng chuī miè le. He blew out the oil lamp with one breath.

吹 Chuī play

他～口琴～得很好. Tā chuī kǒuqín chuīde hěn hǎo. He plays the harmonica very well.

吹 Chuī blow

什么风把你～来了. Shénmo fēng bǎ nǐ chuī lái le. What brought you here?

吹 Chuī boast

他就会～,没有什么真本事. Tā jìu huì chuī, méi yǒu shénmo zhēn běnshì. He can only brag. He has no real ability.

吹 Chuī break up

他们俩的事儿没有成,～了. Tāmenliǎ de shìr méi yǒu chéng, chuī le. The two of them didn't work out together so they broke up.

吹毛求疵 Chuī máo qiú cī find fault

不要～,什么事都不能十全十美. Bú yào chuīmáo qiúcī, shénmo shì dōu bù néng shí quán shí měi. Don't be picky. Nothing is perfect.

吹牛 Chuī niú brag

他喜欢～. Tā xǐhuān chuī níu.

He likes to brag.

刺 Cì stab

他被流氓~了一刀. Tā bèi liúmáng cì le yì dāo. He was stabbed by the rogue.

刺耳 Cìěr harsh

1. 用刀子划玻璃的声音太~. Yòng dāozi huá bōlí de shēngyīn tài cìěr. The sound of a knife cutting glass is too piercing.
2. 她故意说了一些~的话. Tā gùyì shuōle yìxiē cìěr de huà. She said something unpleasant on purpose.

刺眼 Cìyǎn dazzling

这儿光线太强. ~得很. Zhèr guāngxiàn tài qiáng, cìyǎn de hěn. It is too bright here; it's blinding.

出租 Chūzū to rent

他的房子要~. Tāde fángzì yào chūzū.
He is going to rent out his house.

傳[传] Chuán pass on, teach

老師付把手艺～给徒弟. Lǎoshīfù bǎ shǒuyì chuán gěi túdì. The old teacher passed on the skill (handi-craft skill) to the apprentice.

傳[传] Chuǎn spread

这个消息很快～出去了. Zhèi ge xiāoxī hěn kuài chuán chūqù le. This news spread quickly.

催 Cuī urge

你~他快办. Nǐ cuī tā kuài bàn.

You hurry him up to have it done soon.

催眠 Cuīmián hypnotize

他会~,你想试々吗? Tā huì cuīmián.

Nǐ xiǎng shì shì ma? He knows how to hypnotize. Would you like to try?

充分 Chōngfèn

1. 她的理由很～. Tāde lĭyŏu hĕn chōngfèn.
Her arguments are substantial.

2. 原告的证据很～, Yuángàode zhèngjŭ hĕn
chōngfèn. The prosecutors evidence is ample.

3. 他们准备得很～. Tāmen zhŭn bèide hĕn
chōngfèn. They are fully-prepared.

充公 Chōng gōng

1. 他的财产都～了. Tāde cáichăn dōu chōng
gōng le. All of his property has been confiscated.

2. 他夹带的东西被海关查出～了. Tā jiádàide
dōngxi bèi hăiguān cháchū chōng gōng le. The things he
was smuggling were inspected and confiscated by customs.

充饥 Chōngjī

1. 带点干粮,在路上～. Dàidiăn gānliáng, zài
lùshàng chōngjī. Take some dry food to alleviate any hunger
along the way.

2. 画饼～. Huàbĭng chōngjī.
Feed on illusions -- "draw cakes to bestill hunger."

充满 Chōngmăn

1. 青年人～热情. Qīngniánrén chōngmăn
rèqíng. The youth are brimming with enthusiasm.

2. 运动员～信心. Yùndòngyuán chōngmăn
xīnxīn. The athletes are full of confidence.

3. 屋子里～阳光.　Wūzǐlǐ chōngmǎn yángguāng. The room is full of sunshine.

充实　Chōngshí

1. 这篇文章内容～,文字简练. Zhèpiān wénzhāng neìróng chōngshí, wénzì jiǎnliàn. This article is substantial in content and succinct in style.

2. 他提出的论据很～.　Tā tíchūde lùnjù hěn chōngshí. The argument he put forth was substantiated.

3. 他们不断～库存.　Tāmen búduàn chōngshí kùcún. They constantly replenish their stocks.

4. 他们从上级机关抽调干部到下级机关来～基层. Tāmen cóng shàngjí jīguān chōudiào gànbù dào xiàjí jīguān lái chōngshí jīcéng. They transfered senior cadres to the junior cadre units to replenish the grass roots.

充足　Chōngzú

1. 这一带阳光～,风景优美.　Zhèyīdài yángguāng chōngzú, fēngjǐng yōuměi. This area is sunny and the scenery is lovely.

2. 这个国家经济～.　Zhège guójiā jīngjì chōngzú. This country's economy is adequate.

3. 他的理由不～.　Tāde lǐyóu bù chōngzú. He hasn't got any adequate reasons.

4. 我们的粮食准备得很～.　Wǒmende liángshí zhǔnbèide hěn chōngzú. Our grain preparation is adequate.

出 Chū

1. 他~国了. Tā chūguó le.
He has left the country.

2. 她~门儿了. Tā chūmén(r) le.
She has gone out.

3. 他~来,我进去. Tā chūlai, wǒ jìnqù.
He came out, I went in.

4. 我先~去,你再进来. Wǒ xiān chūqù, nǐ zài jìnlái. I will first go out then you can come back in.

出 Chū

那部字典已经~了. Nàbù zìdiǎn yǐjīng chūle.
This dictionary has already come out.

出版 Chūbǎn

1. 我的书明年才能~. Wǒ de shū míngnián cáinéng chūbǎn. My book won't be coming out till next year.

2. 这部字典下个月~. Zhèbù zìdiǎn xiàgeyuè chūbǎn. This dictionary will come out next month.

3. 你们每年~多少册书 Nǐmen měinián chūbǎn duōshǎocè shū? How many volumes do you publish every year?

出差 Chūchāi

他~到国外. Tā chūchāi dào guówài.
He is abroad on official business.

出点子 Chū diǎnzi

1. 这是谁出的点子? Zhè shì shuí chūde diǎnzi?
Who made this suggestion?

2. 他不出面,专在背后～. Tā bùchūmiàn, zhuān zài bèihòu chū diǎnzi. He isn't up front all the time he is running the show from behind the scenes.

出动 Chūdòng

1. 这次战斗他们～了大批飞机和军舰.
Zhècì zhàngdòu tāmen chūdòng le dàpī fēiji hé jūnjiàn.
This battle, they dispatched a large amount of airplanes and warships.

2. 政府～军警镇压示威的人. Zhèngfǔ chūdòng jūnjǐng zhènyā shìwēi de rēn. The government sent the troops out to suppress the demonstrators.

3. 敌人倾巢～. Díren qīngcháo chūdòng.
The enemy set out in force.

出发 Chūfā

1. 准备好了,马上～. Zhǔnbèi hǎole, mǎshàng chūfā. Everything is ready, (we'll) be starting out in a moment.

2. 我们办事要从人民的利益～. Wǒmen bànshi yào cóng rénmínde lìyì chūfā. When we do things we must proceed from the interests of the people.

出风头 Chū fēngtou

1. 这个人爱～。 Zhège rén ài chū fēngtou.
This person loves to be in the limelight.

2. ～的事儿他干，默默无闻的事儿他不干。
Chū fēngtou de shì(r) tā gàn, mòmò wúwén de shì(r) tā búgàn.
If it's in the limelight he will do it, but if it doesn't attract public attention he won't.

出轨 Chūguǐ

1. 火车～啦！ Huǒchē chūguǐ la!
The train derailed!

2. 这是一种～行为。 Zhèshì yìzhǒng chūguǐ xíngwéi. This is a type of improper behavior.

3. 这种说法太～。 Zhèzhǒng shuōfǎ tài chūguǐ.
This argument really misses the point.

出海 Chūhǎi

渔民～打鱼。 Yúmín chūhǎi dǎyú.
The fisher people set out to sea to go fishing.

出家 Chūjiā

他看破红尘～当和尚了。 Tā kànpò hóngchén, chūjiā dāng héshàng le. He was disillusioned with the mortal world so he became a monk.

出嫁 Chūjià

大姑娘已经～，二姑娘还没～。 Dà gūniáng yǐjīng chūjià, èr gūniáng hái méi chūjià. The oldest girl has already gotten married but the younger one has not.

出价 Chūjià

1. 他们~很高. Tāmen chūjià hěngāo.
Their bid is very high.

2. 他们出高价收买. Tāmen chū gāojià shōumǎi.
They paid a high price for their purchase.

出境 Chūjìng

1. 办理~手续很麻烦. Bànlǐ chūjìng shǒuxù hěn máfán. Going through exit formalities is very troublesome.

2. 一个外交官被驱逐~, Yīge wàijiāoguān bèi qūzhú chūjìng. A diplomat was deported.

出口 Chūkǒu

客气点,不要~伤人! Kèqì diǎn, búyào chūkǒu shāngrén! Be polite! You mustn't speak rudely to people.

出马 Chūmǎ

1. 总司令亲自~上阵. Zǒngsīlìng qīnzì chūmǎ shàngzhèn. The commander in chief personally went into battle.

2. 那件事,非你们厂长親自~不行.
Nàjiàn shì fēi nǐmen chǎngzhǎng qīnzì chūmǎ bùxíng. If your factory director does not personally take up this matter it won't be okay.

出卖 Chūmài

1. 这些商品还没有定价,暂时不～.
Zhèxiē shāngpǐn hái méiyǒu dìngjià, zànshí bù chūmài.
These goods still don't have a fixed price, they are temporarily not for sale.

2. 他～了朋友. Tā chūmàile péngyǒu.
He betrayed his friend.

出面 Chūmiàn

1. 厂长不～,让下面的小职员～交涉.
Chángzhǎng bù chūmiàn, ràng xiàmiànde xiǎo zhíyuán chūmiàn jiāoshè. The factory director did not appear personally, a lower level office worker acted as negotiator.

2. 你自己应当～办这件事. Nǐ zìjǐ yīngdāng chūmiàn bàn zhèjiàn shì. You yourself should appear personally to deal with this matter.

出名 Chūmíng

1. 她很～. Tā hěn chūmíng.
She is very famous.

2. 她是～的数学家. Tāshì chūmíngde shùxuéjiā. She is a famous mathematician.

3. 他因为写了一本书～了. Tā yīnwèi xiěle yìběn shū chūmíng le. Because he wrote a book he has become famous.

出气　Chūqì

1. 他在外头受了气，回家拿孩子～.
Tā zài wàitóu shòule qì, huíjiā, ná háizi chūqì.
In the outside world he is bullied so when he comes home he vents his anger on the children.

2. 我没招你惹你，你别拿我～呀.
Wǒ méi zhāonǐ rěnǐ, nǐ bié ná wǒ chūqì ya!
I never provoked you, you shouldn't take your anger out on me.

出去　Chūqù

1. 咱们～散々步.　Zánmen chūqù sànsan bù.
Let's go out for a stroll.

2. 孩子都溜～了　Háizi dōu liūchūqù le.
The children have sneaked off.

出色　Chūsè

1. 他们的表演很～.　Tāmen de biǎoyǎn hěn chūsè.　Their performance is outstanding.

2. 他的学业成绩很～.　Tāde xué yè chéngjī hěn chūsè.　His school work is remarkable.

3. 这次任务完成得很～.　Zhècì rènwù wánchéngde hěn chūsè.　This time the mission was accomplished splendidly.

出身　Chūshēn

1. 他～工人家庭.　Tā chūshēn gōngrén jiātíng.
His family background is working class.

2. 他是工人～的工程師. Tā shì gōngrén chūshēnde gōngchéngshī. He is an engineer promoted from amongst the workers.

出神 Chūshén

1. 小孩子听故事听～了. Xiǎo háizi tīng gùshì tīng chūshén le. The children were spellbounded listening to the story.

2. 他一个人坐在那儿～. Tā yíge rén zuòzài nà(r) chūshén. He sat there alone lost in thought.

出声 Chūshēng(r)

图书馆要安静.你别～. Túshūguǎn yào ànjìng. Nǐ bié chūshēng(r)! Libraries must be kept quiet, you must not shout!

出事 Chūshì

1. 听说有架飞机～了. Tīngshuō yǒu jià fēijī chūshì le. I hear there was a plane crash.

2. 出了什么事? Chūle shénme shì? What's wrong?

3. 虚惊一场,没出什么事. Xūjīng yìchǎng, méichū shénme shì. It's a false alarm, nothing is wrong.

4. 您放心,出不了事. Nín fàngxīn chū bùliǎo shì. Set yourself at ease -- nothing will go wrong.

出头 Chūtóu Free oneself, appear in public

1. 我们什么时候才有～的日子? Wǒmen shénme shíhòu cái yǒu chūtóude rìzi? When will we ever be free?

2. 他喜欢～露面. Tā xǐhuān chūtóu lùmiàn. He likes to show his face in public.

3. 坏人自己不～, 唆使青少年干坏事. Huàirén zìjǐ bù chūtóu, suōshǐ qīngshàonián gàn huàishì. Wicked people don't themselves appear in public but instead put youngsters up to do bad things.

出现 Chūxiàn Appear

1. 最近社会上～了一些怪现象. Zuìjìn shèhuì shàng chūxiànle yìxiē guài xiànxiàng. Recently there has appeared in society some odd phenomena.

2. 学校～了新气. Xuéxiào chūxiàn le xīn qìxiàn. At the school there has emerged a new atmosphere.

3. 水面上～了一条大鲸鱼. Shuímiàn shàng chūxiànle yìtiáo dà Jīngyú. On the water's surface appeared a large whale.

出洋相 Chū yángxiàng Make an exhibition of oneself

他净～. Tā jìng chū yángxiàng.
He does nothing but make an exhibition of himself.

出院 Chūyuàn Leave hospital

我明天 ～. Wǒ míngtiān chūyuàn.
Tomorrow I will be discharged from the hospital.

出走 Chūzǒu Run away

他为了寻找新生活而离家～. Tā wèile xúnzhǎo xīn shēnghuó ér líjiā chūzǒu. In order to seek a new life he ran away.

初 Chū At the beginning of

1. 我是今年年～来的. Wǒ shì jīnnián niánchū
láide. It was the beginning of this year that I came.

2. ～冬的天气还不算冷. Chūdōngde tiānqì
hái búsuàn lěng. The weather in the beginning of the winter is
not too cold.

初 Chū First

1. 正月～一是新春. Zhèngyuè chūyī shì
xīnchūn. January 1 is the beginning of the spring (new years).

2. 我们是～次见面 Wǒmen shì chūcì jiànmiàn.
We are seeing each other for the first time.

初版 Chūbǎn First edition

1. 这本书～就印了一万册. Zhèběn shū chūbǎn
jiù yìnle yíwàncè. This book is a first edition and
10,000 volumes have been printed.

2. 1981年～, 1982年再版. YīJiǔBāYīnián chūbǎn,
YīJiǔBāÈrnián zàibǎn. The first edition came out in 1981,
in 1982 it was reprinted.

初稿 Chūgǎo(r) First draft

这是～, 不是定稿 Zhè shì chūgǎo(r), bú shì
dìnggǎo. This is the first draft, not the final version.

初级 Chūjí Elementary

1. 我买了一本～中文读本. Wǒ mǎile yìběn
chūjí zhōngwén dúběn. I bought an elementary Chinese primer.

2. 中国的中学现在实行六年制: 〜中学三年, 高級中学三年.

Zhōngguó de zhōngxué xiànzài shíxíng liùnián zhì, chūjí zhōngxué sānnián, gāojí zhōngxué sānnián. China's "middle schools" have now instituted a 6 year system: 3 years junior middle school, three years senior middle school.

3. 〜合作社. Chūjí hézuòshè.

Elementary (agricultural producer's) cooperative.

代課 Dàikè

To take over a class for an absent teacher

今天李先生請假由張先生～. Jīntiān Lǐxiānshēng qǐngjià, yóu Zhāng Xiānsheng dàikè. Mr. Lee is on leave today so Mr. Chang is taking over the class.

代劳 Dàiláo

To do something for (somebody)

1. 这件事情请您～. Zhèi jiàn shìqíng qǐng nín dàiláo. Please do this on my (or his etc.) behalf.
2. 不要什么事都请秘书～. Búyào shénme shì dōu qǐng mìshū dàiláo. Do not ask the secretary to do everything for you.

代理 Dàilǐ

To act on behalf of somebody; agent

1. 秘书～他的事情 Mìshū dàilǐ tā de shìqíng. The secretary acted on his behalf.
2. 校长病了, 工作由副校长～. Xiào zhǎng bìngle, gōngzuò yóu fùxiàozhǎng dàilǐ. The principal is sick so the vice principal is acting on his behalf taking over his work.
3. 他是公司～. Tā shì gōngsī dàilǐ. He is an agent for the company.

代替 Dàitì

To replace; to take the place of

1. 谁也～不了他. Shéi yě dàitì bùliaǒ tā. No one can replace him.

2. 机器人不能完全～人. Jī qì rén bùnéng wánquán dàitì rén. Robots cannot completely replace humans.

3. 中国实验用針麻～药麻. Zhōngguó shí yàn yòng zhēnmá dàitì yàomá. China is experimenting to replace medicinal anaesthetics with acupunture anaesthesia.

4. 明天我～他上课. Míngtiān wǒ dàitì tā shàngkè. Tomorrow I will go to school in his place.

倒霉 Dǎo méi

To have bad luck or misfortune

1. 真～！雞也飞了，蛋也打了. Zhēn dǎo méi! Jī yě fēi le, dàn yě dǎ le. What bad luck! Not only has the chicken flown away; but the eggs have been broken.

2. 今年我碰上几件～的事. Jīn nián wǒ pèng shàng jǐ jiàn dǎo méi de shì. This year I met with some misfortunes.

倒胃口 Dǎo wèikou

To feel distasteful; to lose appetite

1. 燉豬肉吃多了，～. Dùn zhūròu chīduōle dǎo wèikou. Eating too much steamed port will make you lose your appetite.

2. 顛来倒去老是那么句话，真叫人～. Diān lái dǎo qù lǎoshì nàme jù huà, zhēn jiào rén dǎo wèikǒu. This way or that, it is the same saying being repeated again and again. It is really distasteful.

到 Dào

To arrive at; to reach

1. 他明天~这儿. Tā míng tiān dào zhèr.

   He will arrive here tomorrow.

2. 飞机中午十二点~纽约. Fēijī zhōng wǔ shíèr diǎn dào Niǔ Yūe. The plane will arrive at New York by 12 noon.

3. 一共~了多少人? Yígòng dào le duōshǎo rén?

   Altogether, how many people were present?

到 Dào

To go to

他下个月~中国去. Tā xiàge yùe dào zhōngguó qù. He will go to China next month.

到 Dào

Up until; up to

1. 从北京~天津. Cóng Běijīng dào Tiānjīn.

   From Peking to Tiānjin.

2. 从十点~十二点. Cóng shídiǎn dào shíèr diǎn.

   From ten o'clock to twelve o'clock.

3. 从教員~学生. Cóng jiàoyuán dào xuéshēng.

   From teachers to students.

到達 Dàodá

To arrive at

1. 飞机預計上午十时~纽约.

   Fēijī yùjì shàngwǔ shíshí dàodá Niǔ yuē. The plane is expected to arrive at New York at 10 a.m.

2. 我们很快就～巴黎了. Wǒmen hěn kuài jiù dàodá Bālí le. We will arrive in Paris very soon.

到底 Dào dǐ

Finally; really; actually; definitely

1. 他, ～来不来? Tā dào dǐ lái bù lái?

   Is he definitely coming or not?

2. 你, ～去不去? Nǐ dào dǐ qù bú qù?

   Are you really going?

3. ～谁说了算? Dào dǐ shéi shuōle suàn?

   Actually, who's words count?

低 Dī

Low;

1. 这座山～，那座山高　　Zhèi zuò shān dī, nèi zuò shān gāo.　　This mountain is low; that mountain is high.
2. 他的声音很～.　　Tāde shēngyīn hěn dī.
   He has a low voice.
3. 他的职位～，工资高.　　Tāde zhíwèi dī, gōngzī gāo.　　His position is low but the pay is high.

低 Dī

Junior; low

1. 我比他～一班　　Wǒ bǐ tā dī yì bān.
   I am one year his junior.
2. 我的工资比他～一级　　Wǒde gōngzī bǐ tā dī yì jí.　　My salary is one level lower than his.
3. 他是～年级学生.　　Tā shì dī niánjí xuéshēng.
   He is a beginning elementary school student.

低頭 Dītóu

To bow one's head

1. 他低下头想一想　　Tā dī xià tóu xiǎng yì xiǎng.　　She bowed her head and tried to think.
2. 他～着头不言語.　　Tā dīzhe tóu bù yányǔ.
   She remains quiet with her head bowed.

低 Dī

Low

1. 燕子飞得很～.　　Yānzi fēide hěn dī.
   The swallow flies quite low.

2. 生活水平降～了.　　Shēng huó shuǐpíng jiàng dǐ le.　The standard of living has dropped.

低估　Dīgū

To underestimate

1. 你～了他的能力.　　Nǐ dīgū le tāde nénglì.
You underestimate his ability.

2. 你～了这件事的重要性.　　Nǐ dīgū le zhèi jiàn shì de zhòng yào xìng.　You underestimate the importance of this matter.

低級　Dījí

Low class; inferior; vulgar

1. 这是一些～产品.　　Zhèi shì yìxiē dījí chǎnpǐn.
These are inferior products.

2. 这是～趣味　　Zhèi shì dījí qùwèi.
This is of vulgar taste.

低賤　Dījiàn

Low class; humble

1. 他出生～，被人看不起.　　Tā chūshēn dījiàn, bèi rén kàn bù qǐ.　He is not held the respect on account of his humble family background.

2. 这个工作并不～.　　Zhèi ge gōngzuò bìng bù dījiàn.　This is not a low class job.

低廉　Dīlián

Cheap

这种产品價格～.　　Zhèi zhǒng chǎn pǐn jiàgé dīlián.　This type of product is cheaply priced.

低落 Dīluò

To drop; to lower

1. 打了敗仗，士气～。 Dǎle bàizhàng, shìqì dīluò. The morale of the troops dropped after defeat.
2. 挨了批評，情绪～。 Āile pīpíng, qíngxù dīluò. After being criticized, (I) was in a low mood.

低能 Dīnéng

Retarded; imbecile

这孩子并不～，只是不用功。 Zhèi háizi bìng bù dīnéng, zhǐshì bú yònggōng. This child is not retarded. He is simply not working hard.

低頭［头］Dītóu

To lower one's head; to bow to

1. 他低着头打盹儿 Tā dīzhe tóu dǎ dǔr. He is dozing with his head bowed.
2. 我决不向压力～。 Wǒ jué bù xiàng yālì dītóu. I will never bow to pressure.

低微 Dīwēi

Low, lowly; humble

他出身～，却干出了一番惊天动地的事业

Tā chūshēn dīwēi, què gànchūle yì fān jīng tiān dòngdì de shìyè.

He has a humble background, but he has done amazing things which can shake heaven and earth.

典型 Diǎnxíng

Typical

1. 他是一个～的書生. Tā shì yīge diǎnxíng de shūshēng. He is a typical bookworm.
2. 这是个～的北京四合院. Zhèshì yígè diǎnxíng de běijīng sìhéyuàn. This is a typical quadrangle in Peking.
3. 这件事很～. Zhè jiàn shì hěn diǎnxíng. It is a very typical case.

典押 Diǎnyā

To mortgage

他急着用錢,只好把房子～出去. Tā jízhe yòngqián, zhǐhaǒ bǎ fángzi diǎnyā chūqù. He has to mortgage his house to someone because he needs money badly.

刁難 Diāonán

To make things difficult for others; to create difficulties

1. 不要故意～別人. Bú yào gùyì diāonán biérén. Do not deliberately make things difficult for others.
2. 他们百般～,不让我们入境. Tāmen bǎibān diāonán bú ràng wǒmen rùjìng. They created a lot of trouble to prevent us from entering the country.

叮 Dīng

To bite, sting

这孩子叫蚊子给～了一口，腿上起了个大疱

Zhèi háizi jiào wénzi gěi dīngle yì kǒu, tuǐshàng qǐle ge dàbāo.

This child has been bitten by a mosquito. There is a large swelling on her/his leg.

叮咛[丁宁] Dīngníng

To urge(warn) again and again

1. 他妈再三～，叫他一路上小心。

   Tā mā zàisān dīngníng, jiào tā yí lù shàng xiǎoxīn.

   His mother urged him again and again to be careful on the way.

丢 Diū

Throw

1. 不要把果皮～在地上 Búyào bǎ guǒpí diū zài dì shàng. Do not throw fruit skins on the ground.
2. 他高兴的把帽子～在半空中. Tā gaō xìng de bǎ màozi diū zàibàn kōng zhōng. He was so happy that he threw his hat way up in the air.

丢 Diū

To neglect

我的中文～了好多年不用，快忘光了.

Wǒ de zhōngwen diū le hǎo duō nián bú yòng, kuài wàng guāng le.

I've neglected using my Chinese for so many years. I have forgotten almost all of it.

丢脸 Diū liǎn

To lose face; disgraceful

窮不是～的事 Qíong bù shì diū liǎn de shì.

Being poor is nothing to be ashamed of.

冬眠 Dōngmián Hibernation

龜蛇都要～ Guīshé dūyào dōngmián.

Both turtles and snakes must hibernate.

动 Dòng

To move

不许～，把手举起来. Bù xǔ dòng! Bǎ shǒu jǔ qǐ lái. Don't move! Raise your hands!

动身 Dòng shēn

To leave (on a journey)

1. 你什么时候～. Nǐ shén me shí hòu dòng shēn? When will you leave?
2. 我明天早上就～. Wǒ míng tiān zǎo shàng jiù dòng shēn. I'll be leaving tomorrow morning.

动手 Dòng shǒu

To start (work)

1. 到八点我们才～作飯. Dào bā diǎn wǒmen cái dòng shǒu zuòfàn. We did not start cooking dinner until 8 o'clock.
2. 大家～就好办了! Dà jiā dòng shǒu jiù hǎo bàn le. It would be much easier if everyone started working on it.

动手 Dòng shǒu

To start (work)

1. 早点～别臨时抱佛脚 Zǎo diǎn dòng shǒu, bié lín shí bào fó jiǎo. Get started on it early. Don't wait until the last minute and have to rush.
2. 早～，早完事. Zǎo dòng shǒu, zǎo wán shì. The sooner we get started, the sooner we'll finish.

动弹 Dòng tán

To move

1. 我～不得了. Wǒ dòng tán bùdé le.

I cannot move any more.

2. 钟摆不～了. Zhōngbǎi bú dòng tán le.

The pendulum of the clock has stopped.

动手術[术] Dòng shǒushù

To perform an operation

1. 医生给病人～. Yī shēng gěi bìngrén dòng shǒushù. The doctor operated on the patient.

2. 病人动了一次大手術. Bìngrén dòng le yīcì dàshǒu shù. The patient has gone through a major operation.

3. 这里机构重叠，人员冗肿，非动大手术不可.

Zhèilǐ jī gòu chóng dié, rén yuán rǒngzhǒng, fēi dòng dàshǒu shù bùkě.

The set up here is rife with redundancy in department and personnel. It will have to be thoroughly reorganized.

动聽[听] Dòngtīng

Interesting or pleasant to listen to

1. 她说的真～. Tā shuō de zhēn dòngtīng.

It is really pleasant to listen to her talk.

2. 他讲得娓〻～. Tā jiǎng de wěi wěi dòngtīng.

She spoke pleasantly.

动土 Dòng tǔ

To break ground (in construction)

1. 这項工程明天～. Zhè xiàng gōngchéng mīngtiān dòngtǔ. This construction job will break ground tomorrow.

2. 黄历上说今日不宜～. Huánglì shàng shuō: jīn rì bù zhí dòngtǔ. According to the almanac, today is unsuitable for breaking ground.

3. 这儿的风水不好, 不能～. Zhèi(r) de fēng shuǐ bù hǎo, bù néng dòngtǔ. The geomantic omen is not right in this location. The ground should not be broken.

動[动]心 Dòngxīn

To have one's desire or interest aroused

1. 他把她说得～了. Tā bǎ tā shuōde dòngxīn le.
   Her interest was aroused by his talk.
2. 他見財～. Tā jiàn cái dòngxīn.
   Wealth will always arouse his desire for it.

動[动]搖 Dòngyáo

To shake, vacillate or waver

困难～不了我们的决心. Kùnnán dòngyáo bùliǎo wǒmende juéxīn. Difficulties can never shake our determination.

動[动]用 Dòngyòng

To put to use, to employ, to draw on

1. 他～了全部存款. Tā dòngyòngle quánbù cúnkuǎng. He has used up all his savings.
2. 他～了全部人力. Tā dòngyòngle quánbù rénlì. He has drawn on all the labour power.

凍[冻] Dòng

To freeze

1. 蔬菜都～坏了. Shūcài dōu dònghuài le.

The vegetables are frozen and spoiled.

2. 手～僵了. Shŏu dòng jiāngle.

The hand is numb with cold.

3. 脚～傷了. Jiăo dòngshāngle.

The foot is frostbitten.

4. 花草都～死了. Huācăo dōu dòngsĭ le.

All the grass and flowers have been killed by the freeze.

凍僵 Dòngjiāng

To feel numb with cold; to be frozen stiff

1. 小孩儿的手～了. Xiăoháirde shŏu dòngjiāngle.

The child's hand is numb with cold.

2. 这條蛇～了. Zhèi tiáo shé dòngjiāngle.

This snake is frozen stiff.

凍结 Dòngjié

Freeze; congeal

1. 水已经～了. Shuĭ yĭjīng dòngjiéle.

The water is already frozen.

2. 到年底資金～. Dào niándĭ zījīn dòngjié.

At the end of the year, the capital fund is frozen.

3. 这个單位人員～了. Zhèige dānwèi rényuán dòngjiéle. Employment for this department is frozen.

兜 Dōu Wrap up a piece of cloth

小姑娘拿手絹儿～着几个杏儿 Xiaŏgūniáng ná shŏujuànr dōuzhè jĭgè xìngr. The little girl carried several apricots in a handkerchief.

兜 Dōu Bear the responsibility

1. 你们大胆地干，出了事儿我～着 Nĭmén dădăn-di gàn, chūle shìr wŏ dōuzhe. You go ahead and do it, if anything happens, I will bear the responsibility.

2 吃不了兜着走 Chī bù liaŏ dōu zhe zŏu.

Not to be able to get away with something likely.

兜 Dōu Move around

我星期天租车在檀香山～了一圈儿.

Wŏ xīngqītiān zuŏchē zài tánxiāngshān dōule yìquānr.

I rented a car and drove around in Honolulu on Sunday.

兜捕 Dōubŭ Surround and seize

警察～罪犯 Jĭngchá dōubŭ zueĭfàn.

The policeman surrounded and seized the criminals.

兜抄 Dōuchāo Round up

我军～敌军 Wŏjūn dōuchaō dĭjūn. Our army rounded up the enemy.

兜底 Dōu di(r) Reveal all the detail

這件事儿我給他兜了底儿了 Zhèjiàn shìr wŏ gĕi tā dōu le dĭ(r) le. I revealed all his details on this matter.

兜翻 Dōu fān Mention

1. 那都是八百年前的事儿了，别～了 Nà dōu shì bābǎi niánqián de shìr le, bié ～ le. Those matters happened a long time ago, don't mention them.

2. 他的醜事早晚都得～了. Tā de chǒushì zaǒwǎn dōudě dōufān le. His bad things will be all revealed in details sooner or later.

兜風 [风] Dōu fēng Catch the wind

這條船撐起帆來～. Zhè tiáo chuán chēng qǐ fán lái dōu fēng. This ship hoisted sail to catch the wind.

兜風 [风] Dōu fēng Go for a drive

他们俩坐敞篷汽車出去～. Tāmen liǎr zuǒ chǎng péng qìchē chū qù dōu fēng. The two of them went for a drive in an open wagon.

兜攬 [揽] Dōulǎn Solicit

1. 商店老闆用各种方法～生意 Shēngdìan lǎobǎn yòng gè zhǒng fāng fǎ dōulǎn shēngyì. The owner of the store solicits customers in all kinds of ways.

2. 這些事儿你都～来干什么？ Zhèxiē shì(r) nǐ dōu dōulǎn laí gàn shénme? Why are you bothering to take on all these matters?

兜圈子 Dōu quān zi Go around in circles

1. 他们开着車在这一带～. Tāmen kāi zhē chē zaì zhè yī daì dōu quān zi. They are driving in circles in this area.

2. 說話別～. Shūohuà bié dōu quān zi.

Don't talk in circles. (Don't beat around the bushes.)

兜售 Dōushòu Peddle

1. 工廠老闆到處～他的產品. Gōng chǎng lǎo bǎn dào chǔ dōushòu tā dē chǎn pǐn. The owner of the factory peddled his products everywhere.

2. 这些次貨～不出去. Zhè xiē cì hùo dōushòu bù chū qù. These substandard goods cannot be peddled.

兜銷 Dōuxiāo Peddle

商店老闆派人出去～存貨 Shāng dìan lǎobǎn paì rén chūqù dōuxiāo cúnhòu. The owner of the store sent people to peddle the stored products.

兜風[风] Dōufēng

他们俩坐敞逢汽車出去～. Tāmenliǎ zuò chǎng péngqì-chē chū qù dōufēng. Two of them went for a drive in a convertible.

兜圈子 Dōu quānzi

1. 他们开着车在这一带～. Tāmen kāi zhe chē zài zhèi yí dài dōu quānzi. They drove around in circles.
2. 说话别～. Shuōhuà bié dōu quānzi. Don't speak in circles.

兑 Duì Exchange

这里可以把美金～成人民幣嗎? Zhèlǐ kěyǐ bǎ měijīn duì chéng rénmínbì ma? Can I exchange U.S. dollars for Chinese dollars here?

兑 Duì Add

你这个酒～水了吧? Nǐ zhègē jǒu duì shuǐ le ba? Has this wine been watered?

兑付 Duìfù Cash

你的支票可以在这家銀行～. Nǐde zhīpiaò kěyǐ zài zhèjiā yínháng duìfù. Your check can be cashed in this bank.

兑换 Duìhuàn Exchange, convert

我想把美金～成法朗 Wǒ xiǎng bǎ měijīn duìhuàn chéng fǎláng. I want to convert American money to French money.

兑現 Duìxiàn Cash

這張支票為什么不能～? Zhè zhāng zhīpiaò wèishénme bùnéng duìxiàn? Why cannot this check be cashed?

兑現 Duìxiàn Fulfill

1. 政治家的諾言常々不能～. Zhèngzhìjiā de nuòyán chángchang bùnéng duìxiàn. Politician's promises often cannot be fulfilled.
2. 他们說話不～. Tāmen shuōhuà bú duìxiàn. They do not keep their promises.

剁 Duò

Chop, cut

1. 你～肉，我切菜。 Nǐ duò ròu, wǒ qiē cài.
   You chop the meat; I will cut the vegetables.
2. 恨不得把他～成两段儿 Hèn bù dé bǎ tā duò chéng liǎng duàr. How I wish I could chop him into two pieces.

伐 Fá

1. 我们到山上～树. Wǒmén dào shānshàng fáshù.

   We went to the mountain to cut down trees.

2. 讨～ Tǎofá. Send armed forces to suppress.

3. 征～ Zhēngfá. Go on a puritive expedition.

4. 北～ Běifá. The Northern Expedition.

乏 Fá

Tired; exhausted

1. 我身上有点儿～. Wǒ shēnshàng yǒudiǎn(r) fá.

   I am a little tired.

2. 她走了一会儿就～了. Tā zǒule yìhuìr jiù fále.

   She is tired from a short walk.

3. 我们都走～了. Wǒmen dōu zǒu fále.

   We are all tired from walking.

4. 我们急行军五十里，人困马～. Wǒmén jíxíngjūn wǔshílǐ, rénkùn mǎfá. We marched quickly for 50 Lies (pl. of Li- Chinese mile). The men and horses are now all exhausted.

乏 Fá

To be in want

在美国会说几种语言的，不～其人.

Z ài měigúo huìshūo jǐzhǒng yǔyán de, bùfáqīrén.

In the American there is no lack for people who can speak several languages.

乏 Fá

Exhausted; worn out

1. 火～了，该添煤了. Huǒ fále, gāitiān méi le.

   The fire is going out. It is time to put on some more coal.

2. 煤着～了，炉子快灭了.
Méi zháo fá le, lúzi kuài mìele.

The coal has burned out and the stove is almost dead.

乏味 Fáwèi

Dull, non inspiring, insipid

1. 这里的生活很～. Zhèlǐ de shēnghúo hěn fáwèi.

Life here is quite dull.

2. 这位教员的语言～，引不起学生的兴趣.
Zhèiwèi jiàoyuán de yǔyán fáwèi, yinbùqǐ xuéshēng de xìngqù. This teacher talks insipidly; he cannot raise the interest of the students.

凡 Fán (扌)

1. 我是～人. Wǒshì fánrén.

I'm an ordinary person.

2. 他有非～的本事. Tā yǒu fēifán de běnshì.

He has unique abilities.

3. 他不过是一个～夫子 Tā búgùo shì yígè fánfū zǐ.

He is only an ordinary person.

反 Fǎn

1. 他说的是～话. Tā shūo de shì fǎnhuà.

What he said is the opposite.

2. 这种说法是～科学的. Zhèizhǒng shūofǎ shì fǎn kēxué de.

This line of reasoning is contrary to science.

反 Fǎn

1. 这件事易如～掌. Zhèjiànshì yìrú fǎn zhǎng.

This is as easy as turning one's palm over.

2. 这场比赛我们队～败为胜.
Zhèchăng bĭsài wŏmen duì făn bài wéi shèng.
In this match, our team won from losing.

反 Făn

听说军队～了. Tīng shūo jūnduì făn le.
I heard that the army rebelled.

反 Făn

1. 这孩子把衣服穿～了. Zhè háizi bă yīfu chuān făn le.
The child put on his clothes inside out.

2. 这一篇印～了. Zhèiyī piān yìn făn le.
The page is printed up side down.

反 Făn

这帮孩子吵得厉害. 我说你们到外边儿～去好不好?
Zhèibāng háizi chăode lìhài. Wŏ shūo nĭmen dào wàibian(r) făn qù hăo bù hăo? The group of children made so much noise. I said why don't you instead go outside, okay?

反 Făn

1. 人民老跟官僚～着. Rénmín lăo gēn guānliáo fănzhe.
Ordinary people and bureaucrats are always at opposite ends.

2. 你怎么老跟我～着. Nĭ zĕnme lăo gēn wŏ făn zhe.
Why are you always on the opposite side from me?

反 Făn

咱们要跟他～着干, 来个～其道而行之.
Zánmen yào gēn tā fănzhe gàn, láigè făn qídào érxíng zhī.
We must do things to oppose him, and act in a diametrically opposite way to him.

反 Fǎn

1. 这种雨衣可以～着穿. Zhèzhǒng yǔyī kěyǐ fǎnzhe chuān .
This kind of rain-coat can be worn inside out.

2. 这个话得～着听. Zhègè huà děi fǎnzhe tīng.
You have to listen to the irony of the words.

反 Fǎn

1. ～帝 Fǎndì. Combat imperialism.
2. ～封建 Fǎnfēngjiàn. Anti-feudal.
3. ～革命 Fǎngémìng Anti-revolutionary.
4. ～修 Fǎnxiū. Anti-revisionism.
5. ～霸 Fǎnbà. Oppose local despots.
6. ～科学 Fǎn kēxué. Contrary to science.
7. ～作用 Fǎn zuòyòng. Counteraction
8. ～粒子 Fǎn lìzǐ. Antiparticle.

反 Fǎn

1. ～唇相讥 Fǎn chún xiāng jī.
Answer back sarcastically.

2. ～复无常 Fǎnfù wú cháng. Changeable.

3. ～戈一击 Fǎn gē yì jí.
Turn one's weapon around and strike.

4. ～攻倒算 Fǎngōng dào suàn.
Counterattack to settle old scores.

5. ～躬自问 Fǎngōng zìwèn.
Examine one's conscience.

6. ～躬自省 Fǎngōng zìxǐng.
Examine oneself.

7. ～客为主 Fǎn kè weí zhǔ.
Reverse position of guest and host.

8. ～面无常 Fǎnmiàn wú cháng.

To turn away the face in a capricious manner.

反對 [对] Fǎnduì

1. 我～他的意见， Wǒ fǎnduì tā de yìjiàn.

I am against his opinion.

2. 我们～侵略. Wǒmén fǎnduì qīnlüè.

We are against aggression.

3. 有十張～票. Yǒ shízhāng fǎnduì piào.

There are ten against.

反 Fǎn

1. ～哺报恩. Fǎnbǔ bàoēn.

Repay your filled obligations to your parents in their old age.

2. ～求诸己. Fǎn qiú zhū jǐ.

Seek the cause in oneself.

反駁 Fǎnbó

1. 我们当场～他的指责. Wǒmén dāngchǎng fǎnbó tā de zhǐzé.

We retorted to his reproach right on the spot.

2. 他说的头头是道，把对方～得体无完肤.

Tā shūo de tóutóu shì dào, bǎ duifāng fǎnbó de tǐwúwánfū.

What he said is clear and straight forward. The other side has no retort.

反常 Fǎncháng

1. 今年冬天特别暖和，(天气)有点～

Jǐnnián dōngtiān tèbíe nuǎnhe, (tiǎnqì) yoǔdiǎn fǎncháng.

It is very warm this winter, the weather is a bit abnormal.

2. 他今天突然发脾气，有点——.

Tā jīntiān tū rán fā píqi, yoǔdiăn fănchánɡ.

He suddenly lost his temper today, that is a bit abnormal.

反襯 [衬] Făchèn

从 别人的话中 ～ 出他的性格.

Cóng bié rén de huà zhōng fănchèn chū tā de xìnggé.

His character is set off in contrast to what others say.

反芻 [刍] Fănchú

牛，羊都能 ——　　Niú, yáng doū néng făn chú.

All cows and goats can ruminate. (Chew the cod)

反串 Fănchùan

她本来演青衣．现在～老生. Tā běnlái yăn qīngyī, xiànzài fănchuàn lăoshēng. She started acting a female role but now she switched to a male role.

反動 [动] Făndòng

1. 这是一种～行为　Zhèshì yìzhŏng făndòng xíngwèi.

   This is a reactionary action.

2. 现在奴隶主阶级是一个——的阶级.

   Xiànzài núlizhŭ jiēji shì yígè făndòng de jiējí.

   Now a slaveholder class is a reactionary class.

反覆 [复] Fănfù

1. 学生不懂的地方．老师要——地解释.

   Xuéshēng bùdŏng de difang, lăoshī yào fănfù de jiěshì.

   A teacher should explain what a student doesn't understand again and again.

2. 我——地想还是想不通.

   Wŏ fănfù de xiăng hăi shi xiăng bù tōng.

I thought about it again and again, but I still don't understand.

反覆 [复] Fǎnfù

1. 王先生的病老～. Wǒng xiānshēng de bìng lǎo fǎnfù.
Mr. Wang's illness always comes back.

2. 政策老～,我们无所适从 Zhèngcè lǎo fǎnfù, Wǒmen wúsuǒ shìchóng. The policy always changes back and forth, we don't know what to do.

反覆 [复] Fǎnfù

这回你可不能～了. Zhèhuí nǐ kě bùnéngfǎnfù le.
This time you cannot repeat.

反感 Fǎngǎn

1. 她就喜欢出锋头,大家对她都很～.
Tā jiù xǐhuān chū fēntóu, dàjiā duì tā doū hěn fǎngǎn.
We are all disgusted with her fondness for being in the limelight.

2. 大家对他那种不讲理的做法很～.
Dàjiā duì tā nàzhǒng bù jiǎnglǐ de zuòfǎ hěn fǎngǎn.
All of us are disgusted with his unreasonable way of doing things.

反戈 Fǎngē

1. 对方的士兵～了 Duìfāng de shìbīng fǎngē le.
The other side's soldiers turned their weapons.

2. 几个人～一击 他们内部一团混乱
Jǐgèrén fǎngē yìjī, tāmen nàibù yìtuán hùnluàn.
Some of them turned their weapons and struck. They are confused inside.

反革命. Fǎngémìng

他们进行～活动. Tāmen jìnxíng fǎngémìng huódòng.

They are carrying on anti-revolutionary activities.

反攻 Fǎngōng

1. 现在是我军～，敌军防守.
   Xiànzài shì wǒ jūn fǎngōng, dí jūn fángshǒu.

   Now it is our army counter attacking and the enemy is defending.

2. 中锋載得一球，迅速展开～.
   Zhōngfēng-zài dé yì qiú, xùnsù zhǎnkāi fǎngōng.

   After the center got the ball, a counter attack was promptly started

反顧 [頋] Fǎngù

义无～ Yi wú fǎngù. Be duty-bound not to turn back.

反光 Fǎnguān

镜子～，把我眼睛照得挣不开了.

Jìngzi fǎnguāng, bǎ wǒ yǎnjing zhào de zhēngbùkāi le.

The reflection of the mirror is so strong that I cannot even open my eyes.

反悔 Fǎnhuǐ

1. 你既然答应了就别～ Nǐ jìrán dāyìng le, jiù bié fǎnhuǐ.

   Since you have already agreed, don't regret.

2. 我保证永不～ Wǒ bǎozhèng yǒng bù fǎnhuǐ.

   I swear I will never regret.

反擊 [击] Fǎnjī

1. 我军～敌军. Wǒ jūn fǎnjī díjūn.

   Our army struck back at the enemy.

2. 我们 打算写篇文章～. Wǒmén dǎsuàn xiě piān wénzhāng fǎnjī.

We want to write an article to strike back.

反剪 Fǎnjiǎn

1. 他～着双手在屋里走来走去.
Tā fǎnjiǎn zhe shuāngshoǔ zài wūlǐ zoǔ lái zoǔ qù.
He was walking back and forth in the room with his hands behind his back.

2. 暴徒用绳子～他的双手.
Bàotú yòng shéngzi fǎnjiǎn tā de shuāng shoǔ.
The ruffans tied his hands behind his back with rope.

反間 [间] Fǎnjiàn

1. 在间谍战中，～的办法很常用.
Zài jiàndié zhàn zhōng, fǎnjiàn de bànfǎ hěn chángyòng.
In espionage, sowing distrust or dissension amongst one's enemies is often practiced.

2. 他们中了对方的～计. Tāmen zhòng le duìfāng de fǎnjiàn jì. They were caught in the scheme of sowing distrust or discard among their enemies.

反詰 [诘] Fǎnjié

这是一种～句. Zhèshì yìzhǒng fǎnjié jù.
This is a sentence that counters with a question.

反抗 Fǎnkàng

1. 我要～侵略. Wǒmén yào fǎnkàng qīnlüè.
We must resist aggression.

2. 人民～暴政. Rénmín fǎnkàng bàozhèng.
People should resist tyranny.

3. 她有～精神. Tā yoǔ fǎnkàng jīngshén.
She has the spirit of revolt.

反面(儿) Fǎnmiàn(r)

1. 这是铜钱的～, Zhèshì tóngqián de fǎnmiàn(r),
búshì zhèngmiàn. This is the back of the copper coin, not
不是正面.
the front side.

2. 这个料子的～也挺好看. Zhègè liàozi de fǎnmiàn(r) yě
tǐng hǎokàn. The back side of this material looks rather pretty,
too.

3. 我写在纸的～上了. Wǒ xǐe zài zhǐ de fǎnmiàn(r)
shàng le. I wrote on the back side of the paper.

反面(儿) Fǎnmiàn(r)

1. 在这齣戏里, 她扮演一个～人物.
Zài zhèzhū xì lǐ, tā bànyǎn yígè fǎnmiàn(r) rénwù.
She acts the part of the villan in this play.

2. 他从左派变成了右派, 走向了～.
Tā cóng zuǒpài biànchéng le yòu pài, zǒu xiàng le fǎnmiàn(r).
He changed from the left wing to the right wing, going to
the opposite side.

反目 Fǎnmù

夫妻～, 子女吃苦. Fūqī fǎnmù, zǐnǚ chīkǔ.
When a husband and wife fall out, the children suffer.

反叛 Fǎnpàn

1. 听说军隊～了. Tīngshūo jūnduì fǎnpàn le.
I heard that the army revolted.

2. 人民不願意接受他们的统治，都～了.

Rénmín bú yuànyì jiēshòu tā-men de tǒngzhì, dōu fǎnpàn le.

The people didn't want to accept their rule so they all rebelled.

反扑 Fǎnpū

1. 敌军向我军～. Díjūn xiàng wǒjūn fǎnpū.

The enemy pounced on our army.

2. 老虎后退了一步又～过来. Lǎo hǔ hòu tuì le yíbù yòu fǎnpū gòu lái. The tiger went back one step, then pounced again.

反射 Fǎnshè

电筒照到镜子上又～回来 Diàntǒng zhào dào jìngzi shàng yòu fǎnshè huílái. The flashlight shone on the mirror then reflected back.

反訴 Fǎnsù

被告向法院对原告～ Bèigào xiàng fǎyuàn duì yuángào fǎnsù. The defendant counterclaimed to the court against the plaintiff.

反胃 Fǎnwèi

1. 我吃了炒鱿鱼直～ Wǒ chī le chǎo yǒuyú zhí fǎnwèi.

After I ate fried squid, I got sick with nausea.

2. 我一吃鱼就～. Wǒ yì chī yú jiù fǎnwèi.

As soon as I eat fish I get nausea.

反問[向] Fǎnwèn

1. "你们苏格兰人净爱用～来代替回答." "是吗?"

"Nǐmen sūgélánrén jìng-ài yòng fǎnwèn lái dàitì huídá."

"Shì ma?" "You Scots people like to use a rhetorical question instead of an answer, don't you?"

2. 我问他怎么办,他～我怎么办.
Wǒ wèn tā zěnmebàn, tā fǎnwèn wǒ zěnmebàn.
I ask him what to do, he asks me what to do.

反省 **Fǎnxǐng**

我应当～,你也应当～. Wǒ yīngdāng fǎnxǐng, nǐ yě yīngdāng fǎnxǐng. I should examine myself, you should also examine yourself.

反咬 **Fǎnyǎo**

1. 被控告的人～一口,说这是检举人干的.
Beì kònggào de rén fǎnyǎo yìkǒu, shuō zhèshì jiǎn-jǔrén gàn de. The defendant trumped up a counter charge against the accuser, saying that the reporter did it.

2. 他不但不承认自己的错误,还～别人一口.
Tā bùdàn bù chéngrèn zìjǐ de cuòwù, hái fǎnyǎo bíerén yìkǒu. Not only did he not acknowledge his mistake, but he also made a false counter charge against someone.

反應 [应] **Fǎnyìng**

1. 对它刺激一下,毫无～. Duì tā cìjī yíxià, háowú fǎnyìng. It hasn't the slight reation to the stimulation.

2. 对他的建议,大家～很好. Duì tā de jiànyì, dajiā fǎnyìng hěnhǎo. Everyone reacted well to his suggestion.

反應 [应] **Fǎnyìng**

1. 打了针以后,～很大. Dǎ le zhēn yǐhòu, fǎnyìng hěndà. After the injection, he had violent reaction.
2. 阳性～ Yángxìng fǎnyìng. Positive reaction.
3. 阴性～ Yīnxìng fǎnyìng. Negative reaction.

4. 积极— Jījí fǎnyìng. Positive reaction.

5. 消极— Xiāojí fǎnyìng. Negative reaction.

反映 Fǎnyìng

镜子把光线—在银幕上 Jìngzi bǎ guāngxiàn fǎnyìng zài yínmù shàng. The mirror reflects the light on to the screen.

反映 Fǎnyìng

她心里不高兴都—到脸上 Tā xīn-lǐ bù gāoxìng dōu fǎnyìng dào liǎnshàng. Her unhappiness in-side is all reflected on her face

反映 Fǎnyìng

1. 摩天楼—了美国的文化特色.
   Mótiānlóu fǎnyìng le Měiguó de wénhuà tèsè.

   Skyscrapers reflect the characteristics of American culture.

2. 这部小说—了美国印第安人的生活.
   Zhèbù xiǎoshuō fǎnyìng le Měiguó Yìndiān rén de shēnghuó.

   This novel reflects the life of the American Indian.

反映 Fǎnyìng

1. 他把学生的意见—给老师.
   Tā bǎ xuésheng de yìjiàn fǎnyìng gěi lǎoshī.

   He reported the student's opinions to the teacher.

2. 这件事应当向上级—. Zhèjiàn shì yīngdāng xiàng shàngjí fǎnyìng. This matter should be reported to higher authorities.

反照 (返照) Fǎnzhào

1. 夕阳— Xīyáng fǎnzhào. Sun-set glow.

2. 回光— Huíguāng fǎnzhào. Reflection of light.
   Mementary recovery of consciousness just before the death.

反正 **Fǎnzhèng**

敌军走投无路，纷纷～. Díjūn zǒutóu wúlù, fēnfēn fǎnzhèng. The enemies had no way to go, so one by one they came over to our side.

仿 **Fǎng**

1. 你～着这个造. Nǐ fǎng zhe zhèigè zào.
   You can imitate this to create.
2. 你～着这个字写. Nǐ fǎng zhe zhèige zì xǐe.
   You can copy this word to write.

仿 **Fǎng**

1. 她长得跟她妈妈相～. Tā zhǎng de gēn tā māma xiāng fǎng.
   She is growing to resemble her mother.
2. 这个字迹跟他的字迹很相～.
   Zhègè zìjī gēn tā de zìjī hěn xiāng fǎng.
   This handwriting looks a lot like his handwriting.

仿效 **Fǎngxiào**

1. 学生要～好榜样. Xuéshēng yào fǎnxiào hǎo bǎngyàng.
   A student must follow a good example.
2. 我们～这种新方法教学. Wǒmén fǎngxiào zhèizhǒng xǐn fǎngfǎ jiāoxué. We follow this new method of teaching.
3. 不能老～别人，自己也要创造新方法.
   Bùnéng lǎo fǎng-xiào bíerén, zìjǐ yě yào chuàngzào xǐn fāngfǎ. Don't always copy others, you must also create some new methods yourself.

仿造 Fǎngzào

1. 这种錶是～瑞士的. Zhèzhǒng biǎo shì fǎngzào ruíshì de. This watch is an imitation of one from Switzerland.
2. 他们喜欢～, 不喜欢创造. Tāmen xǐhuān fǎngzào, bù xǐhuān chuàngzào. He likes to copy, he doesn't like to create.

仿照 Fǎngzhào

1. 大家都～这个方法办事. Dàjiā dōu fǎngzhào zhèigè fāngfǎ bànshì. All of us follow this method of doing things.
2. 她～这个式样裁衣服. Tā fǎngzhào zhèigè shìyàng cái yīfú. She copied this style to cut out her garments.

仿制 Fǎngzhì

1. 这不是瑞士錶, 是别的国家～的. Zhè búshì Rèishì biǎo, shì bíe de góujiā fǎngzhì de. This is not a Swiss made watch, it is another countries' imitation.
2. 他们开始～美国汽车, 后来自己设计新式样. Tāmén kāishǐ fǎngzhì Měigóu qìchē, hòulái zìjǐ snèjì xǐn shìyàng. At first, they copied American cars, later on they designed their own new models.

吠 Fèi

1. 狗 —— Gǒufèi. A dog barks.
2. 鸡鸣犬～ Jīmíng quǎnfèi. (Small tricks) - Crow like a cock and bark like a dog.

吠 Fèi

敌人在狂～ Dírén zài kuángfèi. The enemies are howling.

吠 Fèi

～形～声 Fèixíng fèishēng.

When one dog barks at a shadow all the others join in.

吩咐 Fēn fù

1. 有事(儿)您就～吧! Yǒushì(r) Nín jiù fēnfù ba!
   If you have anything the matter, just tell us.
2. 你怎么自做主张,不听上头的～呢? Nǐ zěnme zìzhuò zhǔzhāng, bùtīng shàngtou de fēnfù ne? Why do you do it your way, instead of listening to the previous instructions?

吩咐 Fēn fù

·县长～你去送信. Xiànzhǎng fēnfù nǐ qù sòngxìn.

The head of the County told you to deliver the letter.

分 Fēn

1. ～而治之 Fēn er zhìzhī. Divide and rule.
2. ～崩离析 Fēnbēng líxī. Disintegrate.
3. ～道扬镳 Fēndào yángbiāo. Separate and go different ways.
4. ～工合作 Fēngōng hézòu Share out the work and cooperate with one another.

分 Fēn

1. ～久必合,合久必～. Fēn jiǔ bìhé, héjiǔ bìfēn.
   It must get together if it's separated too long, it must separate if it is together too long.
2. ～门别类. Fēnmén biélèi. Put into different categories.
3. ～庭抗礼 Fēntíng kànglǐ. Stand up to compete.

分 Fēn

1. 一～为二 Yīfēn wéi èr. Divide one into two.

2. 不～青红皂白. Bùfēn qīnghóng zàobái.

Don't distinguish black from white. (indiscriminately).

分 Fēn

1. 一个西瓜～两半. Yīgè xīguā fēn liǎngbàn.

Divide one watermelon into half.

2. 把这些钱～三份儿. Bǎ zhèxīe qián fēn sānfèn(r).

Divide the money into three parts.

分 Fēn

1. 中国～多少省. Zhōng guó fēn duōshǎo shěng?

How many provinces is China divided into?

2. 美国～四个时区. Měiguó fēn sìgè shíqū.

American is divided into four time districts.

分 Fēn

他～到一大笔钱. Tā fēndào yīdàbǐ qián.

He got a large amount of money.

分 Fēn

戏票都～完了. Xìpiào dōu fēnwán le.

All the tickets of the play are given out.

分 Fēn

1. 他是色盲，～不清楚颜色. Tā shì sè máng, fēn bù qīngchǔ yánsè. He is color blind, so he cannot distinguish the colors.

2. 哥儿俩长得很像，我～不清谁是谁.

Gē(r) liǎ zhǎng de hěnxiàng, wǒ fēn bù qīng sheí shì sheí

The two brothers look very much alike, I cannot clearly distinguish who is who.

分 Fēn

1. 把土地～给农民. Bǎ tǔdì fēngěi nóngmín.

Distribute the land to the farmers.

2. 把蛋糕～给弟弟一半. Bǎ dàngāo fēngěi dìdìyíbàn.

Give half of the cake to your brother.

3. 这项工作～给谁好? Zhèxiàng gōngzoù fēngěi sheí hǎo?

Who is the best one to give the job to?

分 Fēn

1. 不～男女，一律平等. Bùfēn nán nǚ, yílǜ píngděng.

There is No difference between males and females, everybody is equal.

2. 不～大小，一毛一个 Bùfēn dàxiǎo, yì máo yí gè

No difference between big and small, each one costs 1 dime.

3. 不～日夜，随叫随到. Bùfēn rìyè suí jiào suí dào.

No difference between day and night, anytime you need me, I will be there.

分辯 Fēnbiàn

1. 不容～ Bùróng fēnbiàn. Allowing no explanation.

2. 怎么～也没用. Zěnme fēnbiàn yě méi yòng.

No matter how you argue, it is useless.

分辨 Fēnbiàn

1. 我们应当～是非. Wǒmen yīngdāng fēnbìan shì fēi.
We should distinguish truth from falsehood.
2. 有时候真假不容易～ Yǒu shíhoù zhēn jiǎ bùróng-yì fēibiàn. Sometimes it is hard to distinguish truth from falsehood.

分别 Fēnbié

你们～多久了? Nǐmen fēnbié duōjiǔ le?
How long have you been apart from each other?

分别 Fēnbié

1. ～善恶 Fēnbié shànè. Distinguish good from evil.
2. ～是非 Fēnbié shìfēi. Distinguish truth from falsehood.
3. ～轻重缓急. Fēnbié qīng zhòng huǎn jí.
Differentiate the important from the less important and the urgent from less urgent.

分别 Fēnbié

1. 这些人要～对待. Zhèxiē rén yaò fēnbié duì dài.
These people should be treated separately.
2. 这些事要～处理. Zhèxiē shì yaò fēnbié chǔ lǐ.
These matters should be dealt with separately.
3. 你最好跟他们～谈谈. Nǐzuì hǎo gēn tāmen fēnbié tán tán.
You'd better have a talk with each of them separately.
4. 中国学生到了美国,～进入不同大学.
Zhōngguó xuéshēng dàolè měiguó fēnbié jìnrù bù tóng dàxué
When the Chinese students arrive in the United States, they all respectively enrolled in different universities.

分布 Fēnbù

1. 美国人口～不均，百分之九十五集中在城市只有百
Mĕiguó rénkŏu fēnbù bùjūn, băi fén zhī jiŭshíwŭ jí zhōng 之五在农
zài chéngshì zhĭyŏu băi fén zhī wŭ zài nóng cūn.
In America, the population distribution is not even, 95% is in the cities, and only 5% is in the countryside.

2. 我国石油资源～范围很广. Wŏguó shíyóu zī yuán fēnbù fànwéi hĕn guăng. The scope of natural oil resources in our country is very broad.

3. 许多少数民族～在边疆 Xŭduō shăoshùmínzú fēnbù zài biān jiāng. Many minority nationalities are distributed on the frontier.

分担 Fēndān

1. ～费用 Fēndān fèiyòng. Share expenses.
2. ～责任 Fēndān zérèn. Share responsibility.
3. ～任务 Fēndān rènwù. Share tasks.
4. 这笔费用由全体会员～ Zhè bĭ fèiyòng yóu quántĭ huì yuán fēndān. These expenses should be shared by every member of the association.
5. 事情由你去办、责任我们～ Shìqíng yóu nĭqù bàn zérèn wŏmen fēndān. You go ahead to work, we will share the responsibility with you.

分發 Fēnfā

1. 队长～纪念品给队员. Duìzhăng fēnfā jìniànpĭn gĕi duì yuán. The team leader distributed souvenirs to the members of the team.

2. 将军～慰问品给士兵. Jiāngjūn fēnfā wèiwènpǐn gěi shìbīng. The general distributed the gifts of consolation to the soldiers.

分割 Fēngé

1. 谁都不愿意本国领土被人～. Shéi dōu bǔ yuànyì běnguó lǐngtǔ bèi rén fēngé. Nobody wants to have their country's territory partitioned by others.

2. 这两方面互相关联不可～ Zhè Liǎng fāngmiàn hùxiāng guānLián bùkě fēngé. The two sides are mutually related, they cannot be separated.

分隔 Fēngē

1. 中国和美国被太平洋～Zhōngguó hé měiguó bèi tàipínyáng fēngē. China and America are separated by the Pacific Ocean.

2. 我们～多年,没有见面. Wǒmen fēngē duō nián méiyǒu jiàn miàn. We have been separated for many years, so, we haven't seen each other.

分工 Fēngōng

1. 不同职业是社会～的结果. Butóng zhíyè shì shèhuì fēngōng de jiéguó. Different professions are the result of the social division of labour.

2. 这件事只有～合作才能做好. Zhè jiànshì zhǐyǒu fēngōng hézuǒ cái néng zuò hǎo. For this job, only with a division of labour and cooperation, can it then be well done.

3. 咱们怎么～? Zánmen zěnme fēngōng.
How can we distribute the work?

分紅 Fēn hóng

年終～，他得到五百元. Niánzhōng fēn-hóng, Tā dédào wǔ bǎi yuán. At the end of the year, he got 500 yuan as a bonus.

分化 Fēnhuà

1. 一个细胞～成几个不同的细胞.
Yīge xìbāo fēnhuà chéng jǐgè bùtóng dè xìbāo.
One cell splits up into several different cells.

2. 一个部落～成好几个部落. Yīge bùluò fēnhuà chéng hǎo jǐge bùluò. One tribe splits up into many tribes.

分家 Fēn jiā

1. 他们兄弟几个～了. Tāmen xiōngdì jǐgè fēnjiā le.
The brothers divided up the family property and lived apart.

2. 弄不好，脑袋跟脖子要～ Nòng bùhǎo, nǎo dài gēnbó-zi yào fēn jiā. If it is not well done, you will die.

分解 Fēnjiě

水可以～为氢和氧 Shuǐ kě-yǐ fēnjiě wéi qīng hé yǎng.
Water can be resolved into hydrogen and oxygen.

分解 Fēnjiě

这个方程式不好～ Zhège fāngchéngshì bù hǎo fēnjiě.
This equation is hard to breakdown.

分解 Fēnjiě Break down

一个统一的国家被人～了. Yígè tǒngyī de guójiā bèi rén fēnjiě le. A unified country was broken down by others.

分解 Fēnjiě Resolve

他们的纠纷不好～ Tāmen de jiūfēn bù hǎo fēnjiě. Their argument is hard to resolve.

分解 Fēnjiě Disclose

欲知后事如何,且听下回～. Yùzhī hòu shì rúhé , qiè tīng xià huí fēnjiě. But as to what happened thereafter, that will be disclosed in the ensuing chapter.

分界 Fēnjiè Boundary

1. 中国的南方和北方通常以长江～. Zhōngguó de nánfāng hé běifāng tōngcháng yǐ cháng jiāng fēnjiè.

   South China and North China have the Yangtze River as their common boundary.

2. 这两个国家在哪儿～? Zhè Liǎng gè guójiā . zài nǎér fēnjiè.

   Where is the boundary of these two countries?

分界 Fēnjiè Line of demarcation

方言往往很难～. Fāngyán wǎng wǎng hěn nán fēnjiè.
It is often difficult to draw a line of demarcation between dialects.

分居 Fēnjū Live apart

1. 他们夫妇～多年了. Tāmen fūfù fēnjū duō nián le.

   The husband and wife have been living apart for many years.

2. 一家～几处,很少来往. Yījiā fēnjū jǐ chù, hěn shǎo Lái Wǎng. The family live in several separate places, so it is seldom they get in touch with each other.

分開 Fēnkāi Part

1. 你们—多久了? Nǐmen fēnkāi duō jiǔ le?
How long have you been parted?

2. 他～众人走进会场. Tā fēnkāi zhòngrén zǒu jìn huìchǎng.
He parted the people, walking into the meeting place.

分開 Fēnkāi Separate

1. 这两行字要～. Zhè liǎng hángzì yào fēnkāi
The two rows of words should be separated.

2. 把大的跟小的～. Bǎ dàde gēn xiǎode fēnkāi
Separate the big ones and the small ones.

分開 Fēnkāi Separately

1. 父母跟子女—住 Fù-mǔ gēn zǐnǚ fēnkāi zhù. The parents and children live separately.

2. 这两个问题要～谈. Thè liǎng gè wèngtí yào fēnkāi tán.
These two problems should be talked about separately.

分類 Fēn-lèi Classify

1. 这些资料需要加以～. Zhè xiē zǐliào xūyào jiāyǐ fēnlèi
These materials need to be classified.

2. 你们的图书怎么～? Nǐmen de tú-shū zhémè fēn-lèi?
How were your books classified?

分離 Fēnlí Separate

1. 从水中把氢气～出来. Cóng shuǐ zhōng bǎ jǐngqì fēnlí chūlái Separate out hydrogen from water.

2. 语言和思想是不可～的. Yǔ yán hé sīxiǎng shì bù kě fēnlí de. Language and thought cannot be separated.

分離 Fēnlí Separate

他和弟弟～了很多年. Tā hé dìdi fēnlí le hěnduō nián.
He's been separated from his brother for many years.

分裂 Fēnliè Fission, divide

1. 细胞可以～. 原子核也可以～. Xìbāo kěyǐ fēnliè. Yuánzǐhé yě kěyǐ fēnliè. A cell can divide. A nucleus is also fissionable.
2. 一个国家～成两部分. Yīgè guójiā fēnliè chéng liǎng bùfen. One country is divided into two parts.
3. 这个党因政见不合～了 Zhège dǎng yīn zhènjiàn bùhé fēnliè le. Because of different thoughts, that party is divided.

分泌 Fēnmì Secrete

病菌能～出毒素. Bìnjūn néngfēnmì chū dúsù.
A diseased cell can secrete toxic substances.

分娩 Fēnmiǎn Childbirth

她什么时候～. Tā shéme shíhòu fēnmiǎn.
When is she going to give birth?

分明 Fēnmíng Clearly demarcated

1. 我们要爱憎～. Wǒmén yào àizēng fēnmíng. We should be clear about what to love and what to hate.
2. 这是黑白～, 一清二楚的事. Zhèshì hēibái fēnmíng, yīqīng èrchǔ de shì. This matter is as distinct as black and white, everything is very clear.

分明 Fēnmíng Evidently

1. 他～知道,怎么说不知道. Tā fēnmíng zhīdào, zĕn mo shuō bùzhīdào. He obviously knows about it, but he says that he doesn't know.
2. 这～是谎话. Zhè fēnmíng shì huănghuà. He obviously is lying.

分派 Fēnpài Assign

1. 这些事～给大家做. Zhèxiē shì fēnpài gĕi dàjiā zuò. This matter is assigned to everyone to do.
2. 捐款自愿,不得～. Juānkuăn zìyuàn, bùdĕi fēnpài. The donation must be voluntary, it must not be assigned.

分配 Fēnpèi Distribute

1. ～土地要合理 Fēnpèi tŭdì yào hélĭ. The distribution of land should be equitable.
2. 他管～宿舍. Tā guăn fēnpèi sùshè. He is in charge of assigning dormitories.
3. 不同的社会有不同的生产资料和消费资料的～方式. Bù-tóngde shèhuì yŏu bùtóngde shēngcăn zīliào hé xiāofèi zīliào de fēnpèi fāngshĭ. Different societies have different ways of distributing the means of production and the means of consumption.

分配 Fēnpèi Assign

1. 她被～到这个部门工作. Tā bèi fēnpèi dào zhège bùméng gōngzuò. She is assigned to work in this department.
2. 她不服从组织～. Tā bùfú- cóng zŭzhí fēnpèi. She refuses to accept the job that the organization has assigned to her.

分期 Fēnqī By stages

1. 买汽车可以～付款 Mǎi qìchē kěyǐ fēnqī fùkuǎn. The car can be paid by installments.

2. 学生们～分批去旅行. Xuéshēngmen fēnqī fēnpī qù lǚxíng. The students travel in group by group in turn.

3. 这个钢铁厂分三期完工. Zhège gāngtiěchǎng fēnsānqī wángōng. The steel works has three stages to be finished.

分歧 Fēnqí Divergence

1. 你们跟他们有什么～？ Nǐmen gēn tāmen yǒu shéme fēnqí? What difference is there between you and them?

2. 理论～，路线～，意见～，还是做法～？ Lǐlùn fēnqí, lùxiàn fēnqí, yìjiàn fēnqí, hǎi shì zuòfǎ fēnqí? Is it divergence of theory, route, view or method?

分清 Fēnqīng Distinguish

1. ～是非，才能服人. Fēnqīng shìfèi, cái néngfú rén. To clearly distinguish right and wrong, only then can you convince people.

2. 我分不清谁是谁非，好象都有理. Wǒ fēnbùqīng sheíshì sheí fèi, hǎoxiàng dōu yǒu lǐ. I cannot tell who is right and who is wrong, it seems that they are all right.

分群 Fēnqún Separate in group

1. 蜜蜂不断～ Mìfēng búduàn fēnqún. Bees continuously establish separate hives.

2. 牧民～放牧. Mùmíng fēnqún fàngmù. Herds people herd the animals to separate pastures.

分散 Fēnsàn Disperse, scatter, decentralize

1. 学生～各地，不好集中. Xuéshēng fēnsàn gèdì, bùhǎo jízhōng.
The students are scattered in places, it is hard to gather them together.

2. 暑假～活动 Shǔjià fēnsàn huódòng.
Summer disperses activity.

3. 不要～注意力. Búyào fēnsàn zhùyìlì.
Don't be distracted.

4. 修理行业要～经营. Xiūlǐ hángyè yào fēnsàn jīngyíng. Repairing businesses should have unified leadership and decentralized management.

分散 Fēnsàn Scatter

他们到处～传单. Tāmen dàochù fēnsàn chuán dān.
They scatter leaflets everywhere.

分設 Fēnshè Divide into

1. 文学院(下)～十个系. Wénxuéyuàn (xià) fēnshè shí gè xi.
The College of Arts is divided into ten departments.

2. 国务院(下)～四十个部. Guówùyuàn (xià) fēnshè sìshí gè bù.
The State Department is divided into 40 departments.

分身 Fēnshēn Spare time

他太忙，无法～. Tā tàimáng, wúfǎ fēnshēn.
He is too busy so he doesn't have spare time for anything else.

分神 Fēn shén Give some attention to

我的稿子请您～看一看. Wǒ de gǎozi qǐngnín fēn shén kànyīkàn. Would you please have a look at my draft?

分手 Fēn shǒu Say good bye

我们是在夏威夷～的.
Wǒmén shì zài xiàwēiyí fēn shǒu de.

It was in Hawaii that we said goodbye.

分攤 Fēntān Share

这些费用由大家～. Zhèxie fèiyòng yóu dàjiā fēntān.

All of us should share these expenses.

分頭 Fēntóu Separately

1. 这件事咱们～去办. Zhè jiàn shì zámen fēntóu qù bàn.
   Let's go attend to this work separately.
2. ～开会，研究对策. Fēntóu kāihuì, yánjiù duìcè.
   Separate meetings are held to study how to deal with the situation.

分析 Fēnxī Analysis

1. 化学～ Huàxué fēnxī. Chemistry analysis.
2. 定性～ Dìngxìn fēnxī. Qualitative analysis.
3. 定量～ Dìngliàng fēnxī. Quantitative analysis.
4. 语法～ Yǔfǎ fēnxī. Grammar analysis.
5. 阶级～ Jiējí fēnxī. Class analysis.

分析 Fēnxī Analyze

1. 我们要学会～问题和解决问题 Wǒmen yào xuéhuì fēnxī wèntí hé jiějué wèntí. We should learn the ability to analyze and solve problems.
2. 我不会～这个句子. Wǒ bǔhuì fēnxī zhège jùzi.
   I cannot analyze this sentence.
3. 先～，后综合. Xiān fēnxī, hòu zōnghé.
   First, analyze, then synthesize.

分心 Fēnxīn Distract

事情多了太～. Shìqíng duōle tài fēnxīn.
Having many things to do is too distracting.

分心 Fēnxīn

我走了,请多～关照一下我孩子. Wǒ zǒu le, qǐng duō fēnxīn guānzhào yīxià wǒde háizi. After I leave, please pay a little more attention to taking care of my children.

分忧 Fēnyōu Share cares and burdens, help to get over a difficulty

1. 我们都为国家～. Wǒméng dōu wèi guójiā fēnyōu.
We all share our motherland's cares and burdens.
2. 我们怎么替他～? Wǒmen zěnmo tì tā fēnyōu.
How can we help him to get over a difficulty?

分赃 Fēnzāng Divide the spoils, share the booty

1. 这伙强盗正在～. Zhè huǒ qiángdào zhèngzài fēnzāng.
The band of robbers are now dividing the spoils.
2. 这批贪官因～不均而争吵. Zhèpī tānguān yīn fēnzāng bùjūn ér zhēnchǎo. That batch of corrupt officials are arguing because they cannot divide up the booty equally.

否 Fǒu (书)

Not; no; negative

1. 是～ Shì fǒu. Is it -- ? Are you -- ? Is he -- ? Whether or not; yes or no.
2. 可～ Kě fǒu. Can, or may (used at the beginning of a question).
2. 能～ Néng fǒu. Affirmative on negative comment can or cannot.

否定 Fǒudìng

No; not; negative

不要肯定一切,也不要～一切. Búyào kěndìng yíqiè yě búyào fǒudìng yíqiè. Don't be positive about everything nor be negative about everything.

否定 Fǒudìng

To deny; to negate, denial; negation, negative

1. ～的意见佔多数. Fǒudìng de yìjiàn zhàn duōshù. The majority of the opinions are negative.
2. 回答是～的. Huídá shì fǒudìng de. The reply is a negative one.

否决 Fǒujué

To veto; a veto

1. 美国～了这个提案. Měiguó fǒujué le zhèi ge tíàn. America vetoed this proposal.
2. 这个提案被美国～ Zhèi ge tíàn bèi měiguó fǒujué. This proposal was vetoed by America.

否决 Fǒujué

联合国安理会的五个常任理事国有〜权.

Liánhéguó ānlǐhuì de wǔ ge chángrènlǐshìguó yǒu fǒujué quán. The five standing member countries of the United Nations Security Council have veto rights.

否認 [认] Fǒurèn

To deny, reject, repudiate, disown, disclaim, or gainsay
(A statement, report, etc.) denial, rejection; repudiation

他不承认,也不～,只说:"无可奉告." Tā bù chéng rèn, yě bù fǒurèn, zhǐ shuō: "Wú kě fèng gào." He neither admits nor denies, but only says, "no comment."

否認 [认] Fǒurèn

1. 他～说过这样的话. Tā fǒurèn shuōguò zhèiyàng de huà. He denies that he has said such words.
2. 我们～这种无理指责. Wǒmen fǒurèn zhèi zhǒng wú lǐ zhǐzé. We reject this type of irrational charge.

否極泰来 Pǐ jí tài lái

Adversity after reaching its extremity, is followed by felicity

他受了半辈子苦,现在才过上了好日子.这真是～.

Tā shòule bànbeìzi kǔ, xiànzài cái guòshàngle hao rìzi zhèi zhēn shì pǐjítàilái. He suffered half a life time of hardship. Only now is he able to enjoy life. This is really felicity after adversity had reached its extremity.

伏 Fú

1. To prostrate; to yield
2. To hide; to lie in ambush

伏 Fú　　Lie

1. 他～在床上哭.　　Tā fú zài chuángshàng kū.
   He is lying flat in bed crying.
2. 他～在地上不动.　　Tā fú zài dìshàng bú dòng.　He is lying flat on the floor motionless.

伏 Fú　　Yield

1. 他不～输.　　Tā bù fú shū.
   He does not admit defeat.
2. 被告不～罪　　Bèi gào bù fú zuì.
   The accused does not admit guilt.

伏案 Fúàn

Absorbed in work at one's desk

他深夜～读书.　　Tā shēnyè fúàn dúshū.

Late in the night he is absorbed in his studies.

伏擊[击] Fújī

To attack from ambush

1. 他们～敌人　　Tāmen fújī dírén.
   They ambushed the enemy.
2. 敌人中了～　　Dírén zhòngle fújī.
   The enemies were ambushed.

俘 Fú

1. To take prisoners; prisoners of war
2. To capture (booty, etc.) from the enemy

俘 Fú Capture

1. 这一仗我们～了不少人. Zhèi yí zhàng wǒmen fú le bù shǎo rén. During this battle we captured quite a lot of prisoners.
2. 他被～了. Tā bèi fú le. He was taken prisoner.

俘獲 [获] Fúhuò

To capture (weapons, documents, etc. from the enemy)

这次战斗～甚众. Zhèi cì zhàngdòu fúhuò shèn zhòng.

A lot was captured in this combat.

俘虜 [虏] Fúlú

1. To take prisoner 2. A prisoner of war

1. 我们～敌军一百人 Wǒmen fúlú díjūn yībǎi rén. We captured 100 of the enemy army and took them prisoner.
2. 他成了—— Tā chéngle fúlú. He became a prisoner of war.

付 Fù

To pay (money); to deliver (goods); to consign

付 Fù

To pay

1. 今天吃饭,我~钱. Jīntiān chīfàn. Wǒ fù qián. Let me pay for today's meal.
2. 你甭管,我来~帐. Nǐ béng guǎn. Wǒ lái fù zhàng. You mustn't bother, I will pay the bill.
3. 我们都要~税 Wǒ men dōu yào fù shuǐ. We all have to pay taxes.
4. 这笔帐已经~清了. Zhèi bǐ zhàng yǐjīng fù qīng le. This account has already been paid up.

付 Fù

To put to

1. 这个提案明天~表决 Zhèi ge tíàn míngtiān fù biǎojué. This proposal will be voted on. tomorrow.
2. 表决以后,立刻~诸实施 Biǎojué yǐhòu likè fùzhūshíshí. It will be brought into effect immediately after the vote.
3. 凶手已经交~审讯. Xiōngshǒu yǐjīng jiāo fù shěnxùn. The murderer has already been arraigned in court.

付 Fù

1. ~之一炬 Fù zhī yí jù. To commit to the flames.

2. ～之一笑. Fù zhī yí xiaò. To dismiss with a laugh.

3. ～诸东流. Fù zhū dōng líu. To commit to the eastward flowing river (simply forget it).

4. ～诸实施. Fù zhū shí shī. To put into effect.

付出 Fùchū

To pay

1. 我们付不出现款. Wǒmen fùbùchū xiàn-kuǎn. We cannot pay cash.

2. 这次战争我们～很大代价. Zhèi cì zhàng zhēng wǒmen fùchū hěn dà daìjià. In this war we paid quite a high price.

3. 人民～了辛勤的劳动才建成了这 漂亮的城市. Rén mín fùchū le xīnqín de láodòng caí jiàn chéng le zhèi piaò liàng de chéng shì. The people have had to put in a lot of hard labor to build this beautiful city.

付款 Fùkuǎn

To make payments; to shell out

1. 国外～,国内提货. Guó-wài fùkuǎn. Guó nèi tíhòu. Make payment abroad and take delivery at home.

2. 货到～ Hòu dào fùkuǎn. Cash on delivery. (C.O.D.)

3. 凭單～ Píng dān fùkuǎn. Cash against documents.

付排 Fùpái

To send to the compositor

稿子已经拿到印刷厂～. Gǎozǐ yǐjīng ná dào yìnshuāchǎng fùpái. The manuscript has already been sent to the compositor at the printing shop.

付訖 Fùqì

Paid

货款～ Hòu kuǎn fùqì. The bill has been paid.

付托 Fùtuō

To entrust

1. 这件事可以～给他 Zhèi jiàn shì kěyǐ fùtuō gěi tā. This matter can be entrusted to him.
2. 一件事～得人就可以办好. Yí jiàn shì fùtuōderén jiù kěyǐ bànhǎo. A job if entrusted to a suitable person will be done well.

付印 Fùyìn

To send to the printing shop

1. 这个稿件下个月～ Zhèi ge gǎojiàn xià ge yuè fùyìn. This manuscript will be sent to the printing shop next month.
2. 校完清样立即～. Xiào wán qīngyàng lìjí fùyìn. After proofreading is done it will immediately be sent to the press.

付郵 **Fùyóu**

To post (a letter) or to mail (a parcel)

请将此件立即～. Qǐng jiāng cǐ jiàn lìjí fùyóu. Please mail this item immediately.

付與 [与] **Fùyǔ**

To entrust; to pay

1. 上级～他一项重要任务. Shàngjí fùyǔ tā yí xiàng zhòngyào rènwù. The higher authorities have entrusted him with an important mission.
2. 请将此款～李先生. Qǐng jiāng cǐ kuǎn fùyǔ lǐ xiǎn shēng. Please pay Mr. Lee this sum of money.

付賬 **Fùzhàng**

To pay the bill

1. 今天我来～ Jīntiān wǒ lái fùzhàng. Today, let me pay the bill.
2. 这次可以记賬，不必～. Zhèi cì kěyǐ jìzhàng. Búbì fùzhàng. This time it can be charged to the account. There is no need to pay the bill.

付梓 **Fùzǐ**

To print

請將此件立即～. Qǐng jiāng cǐ jiàn lìjí fùzǐ. Please print this article immediately.

俯 Fǔ

1. To face down; to come down; to bow down; to stoop
2. To condescend; to design

俯 Fǔ

1. 〜首 Fǔ shǒu. To bend (or lower) one's head; to bow (usually refer to submission or admission of a wrong doing).
2. 〜视 Fǔshì. Look down at; overlook.

俯 Fǔ

1. 〜拾即是 Fǔ shí jí shì. Can be found anywhere, very common.
2. 〜首貼耳 Fǔ shǒu tiē ěr. Servile; submissive.
3. 〜仰由人 Fǔyǎngyóu rén. To be at someone's beck and call.
4. 〜仰之间 Fǔyǎng zhījiān. In the twinkling of an eye.

俯冲 Fǔchōng Dive bombing

飞机突然 〜轰炸. Fēijī tūrán fǔchōng hōngzhà. The plane suddenly dive bombed.

俯瞰 Fǔkàn Overlook

1. 站在山顶, 〜全島 Zhàn zài shāndǐng, fǔkàn quán dǎo. Stand on the mountain top and look down upon the entire island.

俯視 Fǔshì Look down at

1. 站在山顶，～全岛. Zhàn zài shāndǐng, fǔshì quán dào. Stand on the mountain top and overlook the entire island.

俯仰 Fǔyǎng Be at someone's beck and call

1. 我们～由人，作不了主. Wǒmén fǔyāng yóu rén zuò bùliǎozhǔ. If we allow ourselves to be at others beck and call, we will never be on our own.
2. 奴隶们随人～，没有自由. Núlìmen suí rén fǔyǎng, méiyǒu zìyóu. Slaves are at peoples beck and call, they have no freedom.

副 Fù

1. To assist; to supplement
2. Secondary (in importance)

名不～实 Míng bù fù shí. The reputation is not supported by fact.

副 Fù

我们有一个正校长，三个～校长
Wǒmen yǒu yī ge zhèngxiàozhǎng, sān ge fùxiàozhǎng.

We have a school principal and three assistant principals.

乾 (干) Gān

1. Clean; diligent.

2. Dry; dried; exhausted.

乾 (干) Gān

Dry

1. 衣服快(晾)~了 Yī-fú kuài (liàng) gān-le. The clothes will soon be dry.

2. 大河没水,小河~. Dà hē méi shuǐ xǐao hē gān. The big river has no water; so the small river is dry!

3. 油漆未~. Yoú qī wèi gān. The paint is not yet dry.

4. 口~了,想喝水. Kǒu gān le xiǎng hě shuǐ. When one's mouth is dry, One thinks of drinking water.

乾 (干) Gān

Dry

1. 面包太~,嚥不下去. Miàn bāo tài gān, yàn bú xià qù. The bread is too dry, It cannot be swallowed.

2. 衣服湿了,裤子是~的. Yī-fú shī-le, kù-zī shì gān de. The clothes are wet. The trousers are dry.

3. 这堆柴火很~. Zhèi duì chái-hǔo hěn gān. This heap of firewood is quite dry.

乾 Gān

Empty, hollow, weak

别瞧他气势凶凶，他外强中～

Bié qiáo tā qì-shì xiōng-xiong tā wài qiáng zhōng gān.

Don't notice his fierceness, he is only outwardly strong but inwardly is weak.

(幹)干 Gàn Beat up

我把他给～了一顿。 Wǒ bǎ tā gěi gàn-le yi dùn.

I beat him up.

(幹)干 Gàn

谁也不理他，大伙儿把他给～起来了。

Shéi yě bù-lǐ tā, dà-huǒ-r bǎ tā gěi gàn-qǐ-lái.

No one pays him any mind, everyone beats him up.

乾[干]巴 Gānba

1. Clean; diligent
2. Dry; dried; exhausted

1. 大饼都～了。 Dà-bǐng dōu gānba le. The flatbread has all dried up.
2. 他是～老头儿了。 Tā shì gānba lǎo-tóu-er le. He has become a dried up old fellow.

乾[干]巴々 Gānbābā

Dull and dry

1. 这块地～的，什么也长不出来。

Zhèi kuài dì gānbābā de, shénme yě zhǎng bù chū lái.

This piece of land is so dry that nothing can grow here.

2. 他说话～的，一点意思也没有.

Tā shuō huà gānbābā de yī diǎn yì-sī yě méi-yǒu.

His speech is dull and dry, it is of no interest.

3. 他态度冷冰冰，说话～，一副官僚相

Tā tài-dù lěng-bīng bīng shuō huà gānbābā, yī fù-guān-liáo xiàng. His attitude is ice cold, his speech dry and dull -- like a bureaucrat.

乾[干]杯 Gān bēi

Bottom up (in drinking); drink a toast

1. 老李，～! Lǎo-lǐ, gān-bēi.

"Lao Lee," cheers!

2. 为你的健康～! Wèi nǐ de jiàn-kāng gān-bēi. Here's to your health!

3. 咱们去干几杯. Zán-men qù gān jǐ bēi.

Let us go for some drinks.

4. 让我们为中美两国人民的友谊而～!

Ràng wǒ-men wèi zhōng-měi liǎng-guó rén-mín yǒu-yí ér gān-bēi!

Let us drink a toast to the friendship between the Chinese and American people!

乾癟[干瘪] Gān-biě

Dry and shrivelled

1. 柿子～了 Shì-zi gān-biě le. The persimmon has shrivelled.

2. 他身材不魁梧，是个～老头儿.
Tā shēn-cái bù kuí-wú, shì gě gān-biè lǎo-tóu-er.

His physique is not robust; he is a shrivelled old fellow.

3. 她张开～的嘴唇有气无力地说了几句話.
Tā zhǎng-kāi gān-bìe de zuǐ-chún yǒu-qì wú-lì de shuō le jǐ jù huà. She opened her dry shrivelled lips; and listlessly uttered a few words.

4. 这篇文章太～ Zhèi piān wén-zhāng tài gān-biě. This article is too dry.

乾[干]脆 Gāncuì

Clear cut; straight forward

1. ～一点儿！行就行，不行就不行.
Gāncuì yīdiàr! Xíng jiù xíng, bù xíng jiù bù xíng.
Make it snappy! If it's okay then it's okay, if it's not, then it's not!

2. 他办事～利落，不拖泥带水.
Tā bàn-shì gāncuì lì-luo, bù tuō-ní dài-shuǐ. He does things in a clear cut, orderly fashion, not sloppily.

乾脆 Gāncuì

Simply

1. 甭吵了！～咱们离婚. Béng chāo le! gāncuì zān-men lí-hūn. Stop bickering. We can simply get a divorce.

2. 他～辞职不干了. Tā gāncuì cí-zhí bù gān le. He simply resigned.

乾[干]瞪眼 Gān dèng yǎn

To look on in despair

1. 他～没办法 Tā gān-dèng-yǎn méi-bàn-fǎ. He can only look on in despair; he can do nothing about it.

2. 他什么也没分到，～了. Tā shén-mé yě méi fēn-dào gān-dèng-yǎn le. He never got a share of anything whatsoever; he could only stand by in despair.

乾旱 Gān-hàn

Severe drought

1. 今年因为～，粮食歉收. Jīn-nián yīn-wèi gān-hàn liáng-shí qiàn shōu. Because of this year's drought the grain harvest is poor.

2. 今年北方～，南方多雨 Jīn-nián běi-fān gān-hàn, nán-fān duō yǔ. This year there is a drought in the north, but a lot of rain in the south.

乾涸 Gān-hé

Dry up

今年旱得厉害，池塘都～了. Jīn-nián hàn de lì-hài chí-táng dōu gān-hé le. This year's drought is so severe that all the ponds have dried up.

乾淨[干净] Gānjìng

Clean, neat and tidy

1. 这孩子挺～. Zhèi hái-zi tǐng gānjìng. This child is very neat and tidy.

2. 这孩子穿了一身～的衣服. Zhèi hái-zi chuān le yī-shēn gānjìng de yīfú. This child is wearing clean

clothes.

3. 他把盘子洗～，桌子擦～，地扫～，以后才休息. Tā bǎ pán-zi xǐ gānjìng, zhuō-zi cā gānjìng, dì sǎo gānjìng,yǐ-hòu cái xiū-xī. He washes the dishes, wipes the tables clean and sweeps the floor clean, only then does he reat.

乾淨 Gānjìng

Completely; totally

1. 把菜吃～，别剩！ Bǎ cài chī gānjìng bíe shèng. Eat up all the food. Do not leave anything.
2. 我学的那点中文都快忘～了. Wǒ xúe de nèi diǎn zhōng-wén dōu kuài wàng gānjìng le. Before long, I will have completely forgotten all the Chinese that I learned.
3. 要把果蝇消灭～. Yāo bà guǒ-yíng xiāo-mìe gānjìng. (We)Must completely eliminate all the fruit flies.

乾枯 Gānkū

Dry up

1. 今年大旱，小河都～了. Jīn-nián dà hàn xiǎo hē dōu gānkū le. This year's severe drought dried up all the small rivers.
2. 因为缺水，果树都～了. Yīn-wèi quē shuǐ gǔo shù dōu gānkū le. Because of the shortage of water, the fruit trees have all dried up,
3. ～的池塘鱼都死光了. Gān-kū de chī-táng yú dōu sǐ guāng le. All the fish that had been in the dried up ponds died.

乾冷 Gānlěng

Dry and cold

北京冬天下雪不多，～. Běi-jīng dōng tiān xià-xuě bù duō, gānlěng. It does not snow much in Peking in the winter its dry and cold.

乾裂 Gānliè

Split from dryness; parched

1. 老不下雨，地都～了. Lǎo bú-xià-yǔ, dì dōu gānliè le. It has not rained in a long time, the ground is all parched.
2. 病人舔着～的嘴唇要喝水. Bìngrén tiǎn zhē gānliè de zuǐ-chún yào hē shuǐ. The patient licking his parched lips wants a drink of water.

乾澀 Gān sè

Harsh; dull and difficult

1. 她的嗓子有点～. Tā de sǎng-zǐ yǒu-diǎn gān-sè. Her voice is a little harsh.
2. 这篇文章不流畅～得很. Zhèi piān wén-zhāng bù liú-chàng gān-sè de hěn. This piece of writing lacks smoothness; it is dull and difficult.

乾瘦 Gānshòu

Very skinny

这孩子〜,是不是消化不良? Zheì haízi gānshòu, shíbùshì xiāohua bùliáng?

This child is too skinny; is it indigestion?

乾洗 Gānxǐ

Dry clean

1. 这家洗衣店可以〜. Zhè jiā xǐyīdiàn kéyi gānxǐ.

   This laundry shop will do dry cleaning.

2. 这种料子最好〜. Zhè zhǒng liàozi zuì hǎo gānxǐ.

   It is best if this kind of material is dry cleaned.

乾笑 Gānxiào

Hollow laugh; a dry laugh without mirth

他无可奈何地在那儿〜. Tā wú-kě naìhé de zaì nàr gānxiào.

He over there laughed a helpless hollow laugh.

乾燥 Gānzào

Dry; arid

1. 戈壁滩气候很〜. Gōbìtān qìhòu hěn gānzào.

   The Gobi desert has an arid climate.

2. 皮肤〜,擦点儿油. Pífū gānzào cā diǎn(r) yóu.

   If your Skin is parched, rub some oil on.

3. 小孩儿大便〜. Xiǎo háir dàbiàn gānzào.

   The small child's stool is dry.

乾燥 Gān zào

Dull

1. 这篇文章～无味.　　Zhèi piān wén zhāng gān zào wú wèi.　　This composition is dull.

2. 天气很～.　　Tiān qì hěn gān zào.　　The weather is dry.

乾着急 Gānzháojí

Be anxious but unable to do anything

上班时间快到了,公共汽车还没有来,他～没办法.

Shàng bān shí jiān kuài dào le gōng gòng qì chē hái méi yǒu lái. Tā gānzháojí méi bàn fǎ.　　It's almost time for work. The bus still hasn't arrived yet and he can't do anything about it.

告 Gào

To tell

To inform

告 Gào

你可以到法院去～他. Nǐ kěyǐ dào fǎyuàn qù gào tā. You could go to the law court to accuse him.

告 Gào

会议到此～一段落. Huìyì dào cǐ gào yǐ duànluò. The first stage of the meeting came to an end.

告辭[辞]Gàocí Say good bye

我来向你～. Wǒ lái xiàng nín gàocí. I've come to say good-bye to you.

各處［处］ Gèchù Everywhere

快过年了，～都張灯结綵 Kuài guònián le, gèchù dōu zhāngdēng jiécǎi. The New Year is coming soon, and everywhere is decorated with lanterns and coloured streamers.

各 Gè Each

1. 咱们～買～的飯吧！ Zánmen gè mǎi gè de fàn ba. Let's go dutch.
2. 他们弄不到一块，～吹～的號，～唱～的调。 Tāmen nòng bùdào yīkuài, gè chuī gè de hào, gè chàng gè de diào. They don't get along with each other, they each hear the beat of a different drum. (Each blows his own bugle and sings his own tune.)

各人 Gèrén Everyone

1. 咱们～管～吧。 Zhánmen gèrén guǎn gèrén ba. Let's take care of each other.
2. ～自扫門前雪，不管他人瓦上霜。 Gèrén zìsǎo ménqián xuě, bùguǎn tārén wǎshàng shuāng. Everyone sweeps the snow in front of his own doorstep and doesn't bother about the frost on other people's roofs.

亙 Gèn

Extend; stretch

1. 那座山绵~数百里. Nà zuò shānmían gèn shùbaí lǐ.
   That mountain range stretches for several hundred miles.
2. 此事~古未有. Cǐshì gèn gǔ wèi yǒu.
   This thing has never happened before since time immemorial.

公 Gōng Male (animal)

这只狗是~的 Zhèzhī gǒu shì gōngde.

This dog is male.

公 Gōng Official business

~事~办. Gōngshì gōngbàn.

Do official business according to official principles.

公 Gōng Make public

这件事已經~之于世. Zhèjiànshì yǐjīng gōngzhīyúshì.

This event has already been made public.

公布 Gōngbù Announce

1. 中国~了新宪法. Zhōngguó gōngbù le xīn xiànfǎ.
   China has announced the new Constitution.
2. 新宪法~了. Xīn xiànfǎ gōngbù le.
   The New Constitution has been announced.

公道 Gōngdaò Fair, impartial

1. 他办事很~. Tā bànshì hěn gōngdaò.
   He is very impartial.
2. 这个价钱不~. Zhègè jiàqián bù gōngdaò.
   This price is unreasonable.

3. 你是局外人应当说句~话 Nǐshì jǘwàirén, yīngdāng shuōjù gōngdàohuà. You are an outsider, you should be fair.

公斷 [断] Gōngduàn Arbitration

让我们听候众人~. Ràng wǒmen tīnghòu zhòngrén gōngduàn.

Let's wait for everybody's arbitration.

公共 Gōnggòng Public

1. 我们坐~汽车去. Wǒmen zuò gōnggòng qìchē qù.
   We are going to take a bus to go there.
2. 注意~卫生. Zhùyì gōnggòng wèishēng.
   Pay attention to public health.
3. 我们应当爱护~财产. Wǒmen yīngdāng àihù gōnggòng cáicnǎn.
   We should care for public property.

公開 [开] Gōngkāi Make public

1. 他们把内幕~了. Tāmen bǎ nèimù gōngkāi le.
   They made what goes on behind the scenes known to the public.
2. 这个秘密已经~ Zhège mìmì yǐjīng gōngkāi.
   This secret has already been made public.
3. 这是~的秘密. Zhèshì gōngkāi de mìmì.
   This is an open secret.

公立 Gōnglì Public established

1. ~学校好还是私立学校好? Gōnglì xuéxiaǒ haǒ, háishì sīlì xuéxiaǒ haǒ? Which one is better? Public schools or private schools?
2. 中国大陆的学校都是~的. Zhōngguó dàlùde xuéxiaǒ dōushì gōnglì de.
   On mainland China, all the schools are public schools.

公賣 [卖] Gōngmài Selling controlled by government

有些地区烟酒是～的. Yǒuxiē dìqū yānjiǔ shì gōngmài de.

In some areas the government controls the selling of tobacco and liquor.

公平 Gōngpíng Fair

1. 买卖很～. Mǎimài hěn gōngpíng.

Be fair in buying and selling.

2. 他办事很～ Tā bànshì hěn gōngpíng.

He is fair in everything he does.

3. 这个世道儿太不～了. Zhège shìdaòr tài bù gōngpíng le.

It's a grossly unfair world.

公認 [认] Gōngrèn Generally acknowledged

1. 他是～的数学权威. Tā shì gōngrèn de shùxué quánwēi.

He is an acknowledged authority on mathematics.

2. 他们破坏了～的国际法准则. Tāmen puǒhuàile gōngrènde guójìfǎ zhǔn zé. They violated the established principles of international law.

公審 [审] Gōngshěn Public trial

1. 人民～卖国贼. Rénmín gōngshěn màiguózéi.

The People put the traitor on public trail.

2. 中国的"四人帮"拿出来～. Zhōngguóde "sìrénbāng" ná chūlái gōngshěn. China's"The Gang of Four"have been put on public trial.

公訴 Gōngsù Public prosecution

有关单位已对他提出～. Yǒuguān dānwèi yǐ duì tā tíchū gōngsù. The department concerned has already instituted proceedings against him.

公攤[摊] Gōngtān Share the cost

她为大家办事,费用应当～. Tā wèi dàjiā bànshì, fèiyòng yīngdāng gōngtān. She did the work for everyone, we should all share the cost.

公推 Gōngtuī Recommend by general acclaim

大家～她作会长. Dā jiā gōngtuī tā zuò hu`izhǎng.

She was recommended by general acclaim to become president(of the the association).

公演 Gōngyǎn Perform in public

这齣戏下个月～. Zhèchū xì xiàgeyuè gōngyǎn.

The show will be performed in public next month.

公議[议] Gōngyì Public discussion

提升工资可以自报～. Tíshēng gōngzī kěyǐ zìbaò gōngyì.

The Raising of salary can be done by self-assessment and public discussion.

公营 Gōngyíng Public-owned

中国的企业大都是～的. Zhōngguóde qǐyè dàdōushì gōngyíng de.

Most of China's enterprises are public-owned.

公用 Gōngyòng Public

1. 这里到处有～电话. Zhèlǐ daòchù yǒu gōngyòng diànhuà.

HereThere are public telephones everywhere.

2. 这个操场是～的. Zhègè caōchǎng shì gōngyòng de.

This playground is for public use.

公正 Gōngzhèng Impartial

1. 法官应当～. Fǎguān yīngdāng gōngzhèng.

Judges should be impartial.

2. 对于他的功过,历史会作出—的判断 Duìyú tāde gōngguò, lìshǐ huì zuòchū gōngzhèng de pànduàn. History will impartially determine his merits.

供 Gōng

1. Supply, food
2. For (the use)

供 Gōng Supply

1. 谁～你在美国上学? Shuí gōng nǐ zài Měiguó shàngxué? Who supports you while you attend school in the U.S.?
2. 这一带由那儿～电? Zhè yídài yóu nǎ(r) gōngdiàn? Who supplies the electricity here?

供 Gōng Supply

1. 我擀皮儿,你们包饺子.我一个人可以～俩人. Wǒ gǎn pí(r), Nǐmen bāo jiǎozi, wǒ yígerén kěyǐ gōng liǎngrén. I'll roll out the dumpling wrappers, and you make the dumlpings, I can roll enough to supply the both of you.
2. 现在原料～不上了. Xiànzài yuánliào gōng búshàng le. The raw material falls short of demand.
3. 这种热门货现在～不应求。 Zhèzhǒng rèmén huò xiànzài gōng bù yǐngqiú. The supply of goods that sell well, fall short of demand.

供 Gōng For (the use)

1. 这块空地～人停车. Zhèkuài kòngdì gōng rén tíngchē. This empty lot is for parking..
2. 那个亭子～人乘凉。 Nāge tíngzi gōng rén chéngliáng. That pavillion is for people to rest in.
3. 这个房间～人休息. Zhège fángjiān gōng rén xiūxi. The room is for people to rest.

4. 我的意见～你参考.　　Wǒ de yǐjiàn gōng nǐ cānkǎo.
My suggestion is to be used for your reference.

供给　Gōngjǐ　　Supply

1. 国家～这些少数民族学生上学.　　Guójiā gōngjǐ zhèxie shǎosù mínzú xuéshēng shàngxué.　　The country provides the minority students with opportunity to go to school.

2. 学费由国家～.　　Xuéfèi yóu guójiā gōngjǐ.
The tuition will be paid for by the state.

供求　Gōngqiú　　Supply and demand

1. 这类商品～不平衡.　　Zhèlèi shāngpǐn gōngqiú bù pínghén.　　The supply and demand for these types of goods are imbalanced.

2. 现在～关係失调.　　Xiànzài gōngqiú guānxi shītiáo.
Now the relation between supply and demand is imbalanced.

供銷　　Gōngxiāo　　Supply and marketing

煙酒由国营商店～.　　Yān jiǔ yóu guóyíng shāngdiàn gōngxiāo.　　Wine and cigarretts are supplied and marketed by the government stores.

供 [养]　　Gōngyǎng　　Provide for (one's parents)

1. 中国历来提倡子女～父母.　　ZhōngGuó lìlái tíchàng zǐnǚ gōngyǎng fùmǔ.　　China has always advocated that children should take care of their parents.

2. 我挣钱不多，～不起父母.　Wǒ zhèngqián bùduō, gōngyǎng bùqǐ fùmǔ.　　I don't make very much money, so I can't afford to provide for my parents.

供應[应] Gōngyìng Supply

1. 农村～城市农产品，城市～农村工业品。

Nóngcǔn gōngyìng chéngshì nóngchǎnpǐn chéngshì gōngyìng nóngcūn gōng yè pǐn. The countryside supplies the cities with agricultural products, and the cities supply the countryside with industrial products.

2. 後方～前方 Hòufāng gōngyìng, qiánfāng.

The back supplies the front.

3. 战线太长，後勤～不上前线。 Zhàn xiàn tàicháng, hòuqín gōngyìng bú shàng qián xiàn. Because the battlefront is too big, those behind the lines cannot sufficiently supply the front lines.

供 Gòng Confess

他在法庭把同伙～出来了. Tā zài fǎtíng bǎ tónghuǒ gòng chūláile. He testified against his collegue in court.

供 Gòng Offerings

在祖先牌位前～着好多供品. Zài zǔxiān páiwèi qián gòngzhe hǎoduō gòngpǐn. In front of the ancestor's memorial tablet there are a lot of offerings.

供奉 Gòngfèng Worship

中国提倡～祖先 Zhōngguó tíchàng gòngfèng zǔxiān. China advocates ancestors should be worshipped.

供認[认] Gòngrèn Confess

1. 被告都～了. Bèigào dōu gòngrènle.
   The defendants confessed.
2. 被告～不讳. Bèigào gòngrèn bù huǐ.
   The defendants confessed everything.

供養[养] Gòngyǎng Offer sacrifices

和尚～佛祖. Héshàng gòngyǎng fózǔ.

The buddhist monks offer sacrifices to Buddha.

供職[职] Gòng zhí Hold office

他在美国政府～. Tā zài MěiGuó zhèngfǔ gòngzhí.

He holds office in the American Government.

共處 [处] Gòngchǔ Co-exist

各国不要打仗,应当和平～. Gèguó búyaò dǎzhàng, yīngdāng hépíng gòngchǔ. Every country should not fight with each other; but they should try to coexist in peace.

共存 Gòngcún Co-exist

他们水火不相容,难以～. Tāmen shuǐ huǒ bù xiāngróng, nányǐ gòngcún. Like fire and water, they cannot coexit.

共計 [计] Gòngjì Total

报名的一千人. Baòmíngde gòngjì yìqiān rén.

Altogether there were one thousand people that registered.

共事 Gòngshì Work together

1. 我们两个人～多年. Wǒmen liǎnggerén gòngshì duōnián.
We two have been working together for many years.

2. 我不能跟他～. Wǒ bùnéng gēn tā gòngshì.
I am not able to work together with him.

共同 Gòngtóng Common

1. 我们之间没有～的语言. Wǒmen zhījiān méiyǒu gòngtóng de yǔ yán. There is no common language between both of us.

2. ～的命运把我们连在一起. Gòngtóngde mìngyùn bǎ wǒmen liánzài yìqǐ. Fate has brought us together.

3. 经过双方～的努力,终于达成协议. Jīngguò shuāngfāng gòngtóngde nǔlì, zhōng yú dáchéng xiêyì. Through the efforts made by both sides, the agreement was passed.

4. 欧洲～市场. Ōuzhōu gòngtóng shìchǎng.
The European Common Market.

共通 Gòngtōng Applicable to all

事情不同,但是有～的道理. Shìqíng bùtóng, dànshì yǒu gòngtóng de daòlǐ. The situation may be different, but the same argument applies.

共享 Gòngxiǎng Enjoy together

1. 有福～,有难同当. Yǒufú gòngxiǎng, yǒunàn tóngdāng. We'll not only share our happiness but also our sadness.
2. 让我们～胜利的喜悦吧! Ràng wǒmen gòngxiǎng shènglì de xǐyuè ba! Let us share the joys of victory.

勾 Gōu

1. Cancel
2. Delineate
3. Fill up
4. Thicken
5. Induce
6. Collude

勾 Gōu Cross out

1. 把这句话～掉. Bǎ zhè jù-huà gōudiào.
   Cross out this sentence.

2. 谁把我名字～掉了? Sheí bǎ wǒ míngzi gōudiào le?
   Who crossed out my name?

勾 Gōu Cancel

经理把这笔帐～了. Jǐnglǐ bǎ zhè bǐ zhàng gōu-le.
The manager cancelled the debt.

勾 Gōu Tick off

重要的地方拿红笔～一～. Zhòngyào de dìfāng ná hóng bǐ gōuyigou. Tick off the important places with a red pen.

勾 Gōu Draw

画家速写,只拿笔～一个轮廓. Huàjiā sùxiě, zhǐ ná bǐ gōu yígè lúnkuǒ. When artists sketch, they only draw an outline.

勾 Gōu Fill up the joints of brickwork with mortar or cement

泥瓦工用水泥～墙缝. Níwǎgōng yòng shuǐní gōu qiángfèng. The bricklayers fill up the crevices in the wall with cement.

勾 Gōu Thicken

1. 厨师～好芡准备炒菜做汤用 Chúshī gōuhǎo qiàn zhǔnbèi chǎo cài zuò tāng yòng. The chef uses a kind of starch to thicken when preparing dishes and to make soup.

2. 这个菜一～芡就好了. Zhège cài yì gōuqiàn jiùhǎo le. As soon as the starch is added, this dish will be ready.

勾 Gōu Evoke

她一看那张相片就～起她的伤心事来了. Tā yíkàn nàzhāng xiàngpiān jiù gōuqǐ tāde shāngxīn shì lái le. As soon as she looks at the picture, it evokes unhappy memories.

勾 Gōu Gang up

四人帮～到一块干坏事. Sìrénbāng gōudào yíkuài gàn huàishì. The "Gang of Four" ganged up together to do bad things.

勾搭 Gōudā Gang up with

1. 这帮人～上了 Zhèbāng rén gōudā shàng le. This clique of people ganged up.

2. 她跟一伙流氓勾勾搭搭. Tā gēn yìhuǒ liúmáng gōugōu dādā. She works hand in glove with the rogues.

勾画[畫] Gōuhuà Stketch

1. 画家用铅笔～了一个轮廓. Huàjiā yòng qiānbǐ gōuhuà le yíge lúnkuò. The painter drew an outline with a pencil.

2. 作家只用几句话就把主角的性格～出来了.
Zuòjiā zhǐyòng jǐjù huà jiùbǎ zhǔjué de xìnggé gōuhuà chūlái le.
The author uses only a few sentences to successfully delineate the character of the protagonist.

勾结 Gōujié Collaborate with

1. 流氓小偷～到一块干坏事. Liúmāng, xiǎotōu gōujié dào yíkuài gàn huàishì. Rogues and thieves collaborate together to do bad things.

2. 他们里外～起来盗窃情报. Tāmen lǐwài gōujié qǐlái dàoqiè qíngbào. Those on the inside collaborate with those on the outside to steal intelligence.

勾脸(儿) Gōu liǎn(r) Paint face

1. 京剧演员都得～ Jīngjù yǎnyuán dōu děi gōuliǎn(r).
Actors in the Peking Opera must "paint" their faces.(In the specific style of the opera.)

2. 你会～吗? Nǐ huì gōu-liǎn(r) ma?
Do you know how to paint faces?

勾通 Gōutōng Collude with

1. 他们里里外外都～了. Tāmen lǐlǐ-wàiwài dōu gōutōng le. The outsiders work hand in glove with the insiders.

2. 他们上下～一气做坏事. Tāmen shàngxià gōutōng yíqì zuò huàishì. From top to bottom they are in collusion to do bad things.

勾销 Gōuxiāo Liquidate

1. 他们把过去的债务都～了 Tāmen bǎ guòqù de zàiwù dōu gōuxiāo le. They liquidated all past debts.

2. 让我们把过去的嫌隙都～吧 Ràng wǒmen bǎ guòqù de xiánxì dōu gōuxiāo ba. Let us take past feelings of animosity and wipe them all out.

3. 老帐都一笔～了. Lǎo zhàng dōu yìbǐ gōuxiāo le. All the old debts have been written off in one stroke.

勾心斗角 Gōu xīn dòu jiǎo

"勾心斗角" 'gōuxīn dòujiǎo'.

"intrigue against each other".

勾引 Gōuyǐn Seduce

他专门～女人. Tā zhuānmén gōuyǐn nǚrén.

His speciality is seducing women.

估 Gū

Estimate; appraise

1. 您～一～这所房子值多少钱？ Níngūyīgū zhèisuǒ fángzi zhí duōshǎo qián? Can you tell how much money this house is worth?
2. 您～一～这堆桔子有几斤？ Nín gūyigū zhèiduī júzi yǒu jí jīn? Can you tell how many "jīn" of oranges there are in this pile?

估计[計] Gūjì Estimate, reckon

1. 我～这张画儿值一百元 Wǒ gūjì zhèizhāng huà(r) zhí yìbǎi yuán. I reckon; this painting is worth 100 yuan.
2. 我～一亩地能产四百斤小麦. Wǒ gūjì yìmǔ-dì néngchǎn sìbǎi jīn xiǎomài. I estimate that one mǔ land can produce 400 "jīn" wheat.
3. 我～他不来 Wǒ gūjì tā bùlái. I reckon he will not come.
4. 你～错误. Nǐ gūjì cuòwù. You reckoned wrong.

估价[價] Gūjià Evaluate

1. 这张画儿～多少？ Zhèizhāng huà(r) gūjià duōshǎo? How much money is thispicture evaluated for?
2. 你对孔子怎么～ Nǐ duì Kǒngzǐ zěnme gūjià? How do you estimate Confucius?

估量 **Gūliáng** Appraise, assess

1. 我～不出它的价值. Wǒ gūliàng bùchū tāde jiàzhí. I cannot appraise its value.
2. 我～不出他们是什么关系. Wǒ gūliàng bùchū tāmen shì shénmo guānxi. I cannot guess their relationship.
3. 这次地震我们受了不可～的损失. Zhèicì dìzhèn wǒmen shòu le bùkě gūliáng de sǔnshī. This time we suffered immeasurable losses due to the earthquake.

估摸 **Gūmo** Guess

1. 你～～她有多大歲數 Nǐ gūmo gūmo tā yǒu duōdà suìsù? How old do you reckon she is?
2. 我～着她不肯来. Wǒ gūmozhe tā bùkěn lái. I am guessing she doesn't want to come.

咕 Gū

Cluck

咕嘟 Gūdu Boil for a long time

1. 炖牛肉要用小火儿慢慢～. Dùn niúròu yào yòng xiǎohuǒ(r) mànmàn gūdu. Beef stew has to be cooked a long time using a low fire.

2. 这海带老～不烂. Zhè hǎidài lǎo gūdu búlàn. This seaweed cooks for a long time without being tender.

咕嘟 Gūdu Bubble

锅里的粥～出来了. Guōlǐde zhōu gūdu chūlai le. The porridge in the pot boiled over.

咕嘟 Gūdu Purse (one's lips)

她～着嘴，可不高兴了 Tā gūduzhe zuǐ, kě bù gāoxìng le. She is pouting, possibly she is not happy.

咕唧[嘰] Gūji Whisper

1. 你们两个在那儿～什么呢？ Nǐmen liǎngge zài nǎ(r) gūji shénme ne? What are you two over there whispering about?

2. 人家在台上演讲，他们在台下～. Rénjiā zài táishàng yǎnjiǎng, tāmen zài táixià gūji. Others are on the stage lecturing , they are off stage whispering.

咕噜 Gūlū Roll

一块大石头从山上～下去了. Yíkuài dà shítóu cóng shānshàng‸xiàqù le. A big stone came rolling down the slope.

咕噜 Gūlu Whisper

他们俩小声儿地～了半天. Tāmen liǎ xiǎoshēng(r)de gūlu le bàntiān. The Two of them whispered in a soft voice for a long time.

咕哝 Gūnong Grumble

1他很不满意，嘴里不断地～着. Tā hěn bù-mǎnyì, zuǐlǐ búduànde gūnongzhe. He is very dissatisfied, so he is constantly grumbling.

2.生米煮成熟饭了，～也没有用了. Shēngmǐ zhǔ-chéng shúfàn-le, gūnōng yǎméiyǒu yòngle. The rice is cooked, There is no use grumbling. -- What has been done cannot be undone.

3.她是个碎嘴子.～起来没个完. Tā shìge suì zuǐzi, gūnong qǐlái méige wán. She is a chatter-box, she grumbles without end.

咕容 Gūrong Wriggle

1.雨后蚯蚓出土，在地上～. Yǔ hòu qiūyǐn chūtǔ, zài dìshang gūrong. After the rains, the worms come out of the earth and wriggle about on the ground.

咕容 Gūrong

2. 公共汽车上人太多.你要下车，慢慢往前～吧.
Gōnggong qìchē shàng rén tàiduō, nǐ yào xiàchē mànmàn wǎng qián gūrong ba. The bus is so crowded, if you want to get off, you have to wriggle your way to the front.

3. 人这么挤，你～什么! Rén zhèmo jǐ, nǐ gūrong shénmo! It is so packed, what are you squirming around for!

古 Gǔ

1. Ancient
2. Age - old

古 Gǔ

1. 我看不懂～书 Wǒ kànbùdǒng gǔshū. I can not read and comprehend the ancient books.
2. 这个店卖～画儿. Zhèige diàn mài gǔhuàr. This store sells ancient paintings.

古 Gǔ

1. 这座教堂～得很. Zhèizuò jiàotáng gǔde hěn. This church is very old.
2. 这种风俗很～. Zhèizhǒng fēngsú hěn gǔ. This type of custom is very old.

古 Gǔ

～时候，人很迷信. Gǔ shíhòu, rén hěn míxìn. In ancient times, people were very superstitious.

古奥 Gǔào Archaic and abstruse

1. 我看不懂这种～的文字. Wǒ kànbùdǒng zhèizhǒng gǔào de wénzì. I don't understand this kind of archaic and abstruse literature.
2. 这首诗太～. Zhèishǒu shī tài gǔào. This poem is too antiquated and difficult to understand.

古板 Gǔbǎn Old-fashioned and inflexible

这个人太～. Zhèige rén tài gǔbǎn. This person is too old-fashioned and inflexible.

古代 Gŭdài Ancient time

1. 下跪叩头是～的风俗. Xiàguì kētóu shì gŭdài de fēngsú. Kneeling down and kowtowing are customs of antiquity.

2. 中国保存了很多～的文物. ZhōngGuó băocúnle hĕnduō gŭdài de wénwù. China preserves alot of cultural relics of ancient times.

古典 Gŭdiăn Classical

1. 我喜欢～音乐, 她喜欢现代音乐.
Wŏ xĭhuān gŭdiăn yīnyuè, tā xĭhuan xiàndài yīnyuè.

I like classical music, she likes modern music.

2. 下学期我选修"中国～文学"课.
Xià xuéqī wŏ xuănxiū "ZhōngGuó gŭdiăn wēnxué kè." Next semester I will take a course in Chinese Classical literature.

古怪 Gŭguài Eccentric, strange

1. 这个人脾气～, 跟谁都合不来. Zhèige rén píqì gŭguài, gēn shéi dōu hé-bùlái. This person is very eccentric, s/he cannot get along with anybody.

2. 她打扮得样子很～. Tā dăbàn de yàngzi hĕn gŭguài. The way she dresses up is very odd looking.

古旧[舊] Gŭjiù Archaic, antiquated

1. 这种～的书只有专家才能看懂.
Zhèzhŏng gŭjiù de shū, zhĭyŏu zhuānjiā cáinéng kàndŏng.

Only specialists are able to understand this kind of archaic book.

2. 这种样式很～. Zhèzhŏng yàngshì hĕn gŭjiù.
This sort of style is very antiquated.

古老 Gǔlǎo Ancient

1. 祭祖是一种～的风俗. Jìzǔ shì yìzhǒng gǔlǎo de fēngsú. To hold a memorial ceremony for ancestors is one type of ancient custom.

2. 洪水的故事是一种～的传说. Hóngshuǐ de gùshì shì yìzhǒng gǔlǎo de chuánshuō. The story of the flood is an age-old legend.

古朴[樸] Gǔpǔ Simple and unsophisticated

这里留下了～的民俗. Zhèlǐ liú xià le gǔpǔ de mínsú. Simple and unsophisticated folk customs are retained here.

sègǔxiāng

古色古香 Gǔsègǔxiāng Antique, quaint

1. 你屋里的陈设真是～. Nǐ wūli de chénshè zhēn shì gǔsè gǔxiāng. The furnishings in your house really emit an antique flavour.

2. 她的那套装束～的. Tā de nàtào zhuāngshù gǔsè gǔxiāng de. Her outfit is quaint.

古稀 Gǔxī Seventy years of age

李先生已经年近～. Lǐ xiānsheng yǐjīng niánjìn gǔxī. Mr. Li is already going on seventy.

古雅 Gǔyǎ Of classic elegance

1. 这副石雕十分～ Zhèfù shídiāo shífēn gǔyǎ. This stone carving is very elegant.

2. 这个花瓶和香炉很～. Zhèige huāpíng hé xiānglú hěn gǔyǎ. This flower vase and incense burner are of classical elegance.

3. 他作的诗很～. Tā zuò de shī hěn gǔyǎ. The poetry he writes is very classic and elegant.

古拙 Gǔzhuó Primitive

这副石雕形式～

Zhèfu shídiāo xíngshì gǔzhuó.

The form of this stone carving is primitive.

雇[僱] Gù hire

1. 老板～了几个人. Lǎobǎn gù-le jǐge rén.
The boss hired several people.

2. 地主～了几个短工收割. Dìzhǔ gùle jǐge duǎngōng shōuge . The landlord hired several seasonal labourers to harvest.

3. 学校～了几个临时工. Xuéxiào gùle jǐge línshí-gōng.
The school hired several temporary workers.

雇[僱] Gù

他～了一辆汽车. Tā gù-le yíliàng qìchē.
He hired a car.

雇请(僱請) Gùqǐng) hire

您能替我们～一位厨师吗? Nín néng tì wǒmen gùqǐng yíwèi chúshī ma? Can you hire a chef for me?

雇佣 Gùyǒng hire

英国～了一些廓尔喀人当兵. YǐngGuó gùyōng-le yìxiē kuòerkè-rén dāng bǐng. England hires some of the Gurkha people of Nepal to be soldiers.

刮 Guā

1. Scrape
2. Smear
3. Plunder
4. Blow

刮 Guā

Scrape

1. 把锅巴～下来. Bǎ guōbā guā xiàlái.
   scrape the rice crust out of the pot.
2. 墙上的漆不好～. Qiáng-shang de qī bùhǎo guā.
   It is not easy to scrape the paint of the wall.

刮 Guā

Shave

1. 我天天～胡子. Wǒ tiāntiān guā húzi.
   I shave everyday.
2. 理发洗头带～脸一共多少钱？ Lǐfǎ, xǐtóu dài guāliǎn yígòng duōshǎo qián? How much does a hair cut, a shampoo and a shave all together cost?

刮 Guā **fleece**

1. 他从人民身上～了不少钱. Tā cóng rénmín shēnshàng guāle bùshǎo qián. He fleeced a lot of money from the people.
2. 贪官只会～地皮. Tānguān zhǐhuì guā dìpí.
   Corrupt officials only know how to prosper through extortion.

刮[颳] Guā blow

1. ～风了. Guā fēng le. The wind is blowing.

2. 大风～倒了几棵树. Dàfēng guā-dǎo -le jǐkē shù. The wind blew down several trees.

3. 哪阵风把你～来了？ Něi zhèn-fēn bǎ nǐ guālái le? What brings you here?

刮 Guā

1. ～地皮. Guā dìpí. To Batten by extortion.

2. ～脸皮. Guā liǎnpí. Rub the forefinger against one's own cheek. (i.e. to indicate scorn.)

3. ～目相看. Guā-mù xiāngkàn. To Look at somebody with new eyes.

剐 Guǎ

Cut to pieces; cut

剐 Guǎ cut to pieces

1. 皇帝下令把他～了. Huángdì xiàlìng bǎ tā guǎ-le.
The emperor gave an order to cut him into pieces.

2. 他被处以～刑. Tā bèi chǔyǐ guǎxíng. He was dismembered as punishment.

3. 恨不得把他千刀万～. Hèn-bùde bǎ tā qiāndāo wànguǎ. I hate him so much that I want to hack him to pieces.

剐 Guǎ cut

1. 小孩子的手～破了. Xiǎohái de shǒu guǎ-pò-le.
The little child cut its hand.

2. 他衣服上～了一个口子. Tā yīfú-shàng guǎ-le yīge kǒuzi. A hole was cut in his clothes.

乖 Guāi

Well behaved, good; clever

1. 这孩子真～! Zhèi háizi zhēn guāi.
   This child is very well behaved.
2. 这孩子嘴挺～的. Zhèi háizi zuǐ tǐng guāide.
   This child is silver-tongued.
3. 这回他学～了. Zhèi húi tā xúe guāi le.
   This time he has become wiser.

乖戾 Guāilì

Perverse

这个人性情～．难于相处. Zhèige rén xìng qíng guāilì. Nán yú xiāng chǔ.

This fellow has a perverse disposition. He is difficult to be with.

乖謬[谬] Guāimiù

Abnormal; absurd

此人行为～，可能神经失常. Cǐrén xíng wéi guāi miù,kěnéng shénjīng shīcháng.

This fellow's behavior is absurd. He could have a mental disorder.

乖僻 Guāipì

Eccentric; odd

他性情～，很难相处. Tā xìngqíng guāipì, hěn nán xiāng chǔ.

It is difficult to get along with him because he is so eccentric.

乖巧 Guāiqiǎo

Clever; cute

这小孩～，招人喜欢. Zhèi xiǎohái guāiqiǎo zhāo rén xǐhū[illegible].

People are drawn to this child because she is so well behaved.

乖張[张] Guāizhāng

Perverse

这个傢伙行为～.少跟他来往. Zhèige jīahūo xíng wéi guāizhāng. Shǎo gēn tā lái wǎng. This fellow has a perverse disposition. Don't associate with him too much.

!

光 Guāng **bare, naked**

1. 他～着头不戴帽子. Tā guāngzhé tóu búdài màozi.
He is bare-headed.

2. 这孩子～着屁股. Zhèiháizi guāngzhe pìgǔ.
This child has no trousers on.

3. 海边的人～着身子晒太阳. Hǎibiànde rén guāngzhe shēnzi shàitài-yáng. People at beach are topless . to have sun bathes.

4. 搬运工人～着膀子干活. Bānyùn gōngrén guāngzhe bǎngzǐ gànhuó. The loaders are working, stripped to the waist.

光 Guāng **used up, nothing left**

1. 我的錢花～了. Wǒdė qián huāguāngle.
I spent all my money.

2. 酒喝～了,菜吃～了,人也走～了. Jǐu hēguāng le, cài chīguāng le, rén yě zǒuguāng le. The drink was emptied, the food was emptied and the people all left.

3. 汽油用得～～的. Qìyóu yòngdé guāngguāng de
The car's gas has been used up.

光 Guāng **lustre**

这里窗子玻璃很～,地板很～,桌子擦得也很～.
Zhèilǐ chuāngzǐ buōlí hěn guāng, dìbǎn hěn guāng, zhuōzi cāde yě hěn guāng. The glass window,floor, and table here are very clean and shiny.(clean to the point that they shine.)

光滑 Guānghuá **smooth**

1. 桌子表面很～. Zhuōzì biaǒmiàn hěn guānghuá.
The surface of the table is very smooth.
2. 小孩子的皮肤很～. Xiaǒháizide pífū hěn guānghuá.
The child's skin is very smooth.

光輝（辉） Guānghuī **brilliant**

年青人的前途～灿烂. Niǎnqīngrénde qiántú guānghuī cànlàn.
The future of the young people is bright.

光潔［洁］ Guāngjié **bright and clean**

大理石纪念碑十分～. Dàlǐshí jìniànbēi shífēn guāngjié.
The marble memorial is very bright and clean.

光亮 Guāngliàng **bright**

1. 大厅很～。 Dàtīng hěn guāngliàng.
The big hall is very bright.
2. 这套玻璃茶具擦得很～. Zhètaǒ bōlí chájù cāde hěn guāngliàng.
This glass teaset has been very brightly polished.

光臨［临］ Guānglín **presence (of a guest)**

1. 贵宾～，无限欢迎. Guìbīn guānglín, wúxiàn huānyíng.
The presence of honoured guests is always welcomed.
2. 欢迎大家～指导. Huānyíng dàjiā guānglín zhǐdaǒ.
We welcome you and would appreciate your advice.
3. 告别宴会，敬请～. Gaòbié yànhuì, jìngqǐng guānglín.
We cordially invite you to our farewell party.

光彩 Guāngcǎi **lustre, honourable**

1. 展览会上的中国丝绸真是～夺目. Zhǎnlǎn huìshàngde zhōngguó sīchóu zhēnshì guāngcǎi duómù. Chinese silks on display are really a dazzle to the eyes.
2. 身为教员, 干这种醜事, 多不～. Shēnwéi jiaŏyuán, gàn zhèi zhǒng chŏushì, duōbù guāngcǎi. For an instructor to be involved in this kind of scandal is really dishonorable.
3. 他在这件政治醜剧中扮演了个不～的角色. Tā zài zhèijiàn zhèngzhì chǒujùzhōng bànyǎn le yíge bù guāngcǎide jiǎose. He played a most inglorious part in this political farce.

光赤 Guāngchì **naked**

孩子们～着身子在海边跑来跑去. Háizimen guāngchìzhe shēnzi zài hǎibiān paŏláipaŏqù. The children are running around the beach naked.

光大 Guāngdà **carry forward**

优秀的文化应当发扬～. Yōuxiùde wénhuà yīngdāng fāyáng guāngdà. Outstanding cultures should be passed on.

光復 Guāngfù **recover**

我们不作亡国奴. 一定要～祖国的河山. Wǒmen búzuò wángguónú, yídìng yào guāngfù zǔguóde héshān. We don't want to be conquered people. We must recover the land of our country.

光顧 [顾] Guānggù **patronize**

1. 欢迎各位～本店. Huānyíng gèwèi guānggù běndiàn. Everyone is welcome to come to our shop.
2. 如蒙～, 无任欢迎. Rúméngguānggù, wúrènhuānyíng. Your patronage is most welcomed.

光溜 Guānglīu

Smooth, slick

1. 这孩子小脸旦儿多～! Zhèháizi xiaǒliǎndàer duō guāngliu.
This child's cheeks are so smooth!

2. 这种纸很～. Zhèzhǒng zhǐ hěn guāngliu.
This kind of paper is very smooth.

光溜溜(儿) Guāngliūliū(r) **naked, slippery**

1. 这孩子脱得～的睡觉. Zhèháizǐ tuōde guāngliūliū(r) de shuì jiào. This child sleeps without any clothes on.

2. 老太太可不敢在～的冰上走。Laǒtàitài kě bùgǎn zài guāngliūliū(r) de bīngshàng zǒu. The old lady does not dare to walk on the slippery ice.

光明 Guāngmíng **bright, guileless**

1. 你们走的是～的大道. Nǐmen zǒude shì guāngmíng de dà daò.
The path you are taking is bright.

2. 你们都有～的前途. Nǐmen dōuyǒu guāngmíng de qiántú.
You all have very promising careers.

3. 做事要～磊落. Zuòshì yaò guāngmíng lěiluò.
In doing things you must be open and abovebroad.

光榮[荣] Guāngróng **honour**

1. 他为人民做了那么多贡献,多～呀! Tā wèi rénmín zuò le nàme dūo gòngxiàn, dūo guāng róng ya! He has done much for the sake of the people, what an honor!

2. 我为他感到～。 Wǒ wèi tā gǎndào guāngróng.
I'm so proud of him.

3. 我们应当发扬～的传统. Wǒmen yīngdāng fāyáng guāngróng de chuántǒng. We should carry on our glorious tradition.

光潤　Guāngrùn　**smooth**

她的皮肤很～。　Tādè pífū hěn guāngrùn.

Her skin is very smooth.

光秃秃　Guāngtūtū　**bare, bald**

1. 这座山～的。　Zhèzuòshān guāngtūtū dé.
   This is a bare hill.
2. 这棵树叶子掉光了,～的. Zhè kē shù yèzi diào guāng le guāngtūtū de. All the leaves have fallen off this tree, and it looks so bare.
3. 他的脑袋～的,一根头发也没有. Tā de nǎodài guāngtūtū de, yìgēn tóufǎ yě méiyǒu. He is bald with not even one wisp of hair on his head.

冠 Guàn **crown with**

出口貨在名牌上头往々还～上地名或国名，比方：上海梅林罐头厂或中国茅台.

Chūkoǔhuò zài míngpái shàngtou wǎngwǎng hái guànshàng dìmíng hùo gúomíng bǐfāng: Shànghǎi Méilín Guàntóu Chǎng hùo Zhōnggúo Máotái. Trademarks of exports are usually (crowned) distinguished with place name or country name, e.g. Meilin Timed Food Factory, Shanghai; Maotai (spirit) made in China.

含 Hán

1. Keep in the mouth
2. Contain
3. Nurse

含 Hán

1. 这孩子嘴里～着一个糖球. Zhèi háizi zuǐlǐ hánzhe yíge tángqiú. The child is sucking a candy.
2. 青果放在嘴里～着, 别咽下去. Qīngguǒ fàng-zài zuǐlǐ hánzhe, bié yàn xiàqù. Don't swallow the green fruit but suck it in your mouth.

含 Hán

她～着：泪离开了家 Tā hánzhe yǎnlèi líkāi-le jiā. She left her home with tears in her eyes.

含 Hán

1. 这种甘蔗～的糖分很多. Zhèizhǒng gānzhè hán de tángfèn hěn duō. This kind of sugercane contains a lot of sugar.
2. 绿菜花～的维生素"A"比白菜花多五十五倍.
   Lǖ-càihuā hán de wéishēngsù A bǐ bái-càihuā duō wǔshíwǔ bèi.
   Broccoli contains 55 times more vitamin A than does cabbage.
3. 海水～很多盐. Hǎishuǐ hán hěn duō yán.
   Seawater contains a lot of salt.

含 Hán

1. 他这句话～有很多意思. Tā zhèi jù huà hányǒu hěnduō yìsi. His sentence implies a lot of meaning.
2. 他的话～着什么意思? Tā de huà hánzhe shénme yìsi? What does he mean?

含糊/含胡 Hánhu

他说的话很～，弄不清他真正的意思是什么. Tā shuō de huà hěn hánhu, nòng bùqīng tā zhēnzhèng de yìsi shì shénme. What he said is so ambiguous that we cannot comprehend what he was really trying to say.

含糊 Hánhu

他说话故意～其词，让你猜不透他的心思. Tā shuōhuà gùyì hánhu qící, ràng nǐ cāi bú tòu tā de xīnsi. He intentially talks ambigously in order not to let you understand what he is really trying to say.

含糊 Hánhu

1. 办事要认真，不能～. Bànshì yào rènzhēn, bùnéng hánhu. One must not be vague on any matters.
2. 事关原则，绝不能～. Shì gùan yuánzé, jué bùnéng hánhu. Don't be vague, it is a matter of principle.

含糊 Hánhu

这个人不～，真有两下子. Zhèige rén bù hánhu, zhēn yǒu liǎngxiàzi. This person is really good at doing things.

含混 Hánhùn

1. 他说话~不清. Tā shuōhuà hánhùn bùqīng.
He talks indistinctly.

2. 他思想混乱,言辞~. Tā sīxiǎng hǔnluàn, yáncí hánhùn. His ideology is confusing and his words are ambigious.

含怒 Hán nù

1. 她~瞪了他一眼、 Tā hánnù dèng le tā yìyǎn.
She stared at him in anger.

2. 他~写下了一篇战斗的檄文. Tā hánnù xiě xià le yìpiān zhàndòu de xíwén. In anger he wrote an article to declare the war.

含笑 Hánxiào

1. 她~瞧了他一眼. Tā hánxiào qiáo le tā yìyǎn.
She looked at him with a smile.

2. 他~点了点头儿. Tā hánxiào diǎnlediǎn tóu(r).
He nodded with a smile.

含羞 Hánxiū

她~而去. Tā hánxiū érqù. She blushed as she left.

含蓄/涵蓄 Hánxù

1. 他说的话很~. Tā shuō de huà hěn hánxù.
He speaks very implicitly.

2. 这篇文章很~. Zhèipiān wénzhāng hěn hánxù.
This article is very implicit.

含蓄/涵蓄 Hánxù

他的批评很～. Tā de pīping hěn hánxù.

His criticism is very implicit.

含冤 Hán yuān

她叫天天不应,叫地地不灵,最后～而死.

Tā jiào tiān tiān búyìng, jiàodì dì bùlíng, zuìhòu hán yuān érsǐ.

She called for help but there was no one to help her, and in the end she died, unable to clear herself of a false charge.

和谐 **Héxié**

1. 这个乐队演奏得很～. Zhège yuèduì yǎnzòu de hěn héxié. This orchestra plays in perfect harmony.
2. 这个合唱团演唱得很～ Zhège héchàng-tuán yǎnchàng de hěn héxié. This chorus sings in perfect harmony.

和偕 **Héxié**

1. 我们要创造一种～的气氛. Wǒmen yào chuàngzào yìzhǒng héxié de qìfèn. We should create a harmonious atmosphere.
2. 双方在～的气氛中谈判. Shuāngfāng zài héxié de qìfèn zhōng tánpàn. The two sides are in the middle of harmonious negociations.

和煦 **Héxù**

1. ～的春风迎面吹来. Héxú de chūnfēng yíngmiàn chuīlái. Pleasantly warm breeze blows in one's face.
2. ～的阳光照在阳台上. Héxú de yángguāng zhàozài yángtái shàng. Warm sunshine shines on the balcony.

和易 **Héyì**

这位老师～近人，学生都喜欢他

Zhèwèi lǎoshī héyì jìnrén, xuéshēng dōu xǐhuān tā. This teacher is very nice to people, all the students like him.

和悦 **Héyuè**

老先生态度～对人诚恳 Lǎo xiānsheng tàidù héyuè, duì rén chéngkěn. The old teacher is genial and honest.

呵 Hē

1. Breathe out
2. Scold

呵 Hē

他轻轻～了一口气. Tā qīngqīng hē le yìkǒu qì. He sighed gently.

呵 Hē

天气很冷, 他不断地～手. Tiānqì hěn lěng, tā búduàn di hē shǒu. The weather is very cold, he is constantly blowing on his hands.

呵 Hē

他写文章总是一气～成. Tā xiě wénzhāng zǒngshì yíqì hē chēng. The articles he writes are very coherent, as if written in one breath.

呵斥 Hēchì

老板不断～手下的人. Lǎobǎn búduàn hēchì shǒuxià de rén. The boss always scolds his subordinates.

呵责 Hēzé

老板严厉～手下的人. Lǎobǎn yánlì hēzé shǒuxià de rén. The boss scolds his subordinates severely.

和 Hé

1. Gentle
2. Harmonious
3. Peace
4. Draw
5. Together with
6. And
7. Sum

和 Hé

夏威夷一年四季，风～日暖. XiàWēiYí yìnián sìjì fēnghé-rìnuǎn. In Hawaii, all year round it is bright and sunny and gentle breezes blow.

和 Hé

1. 早晨～风拂面，十分清爽. Zǎochén héfēng fúmiàn, shífēn qīngshuǎng. In the morning a gentle breeze caresses one's face, it is fresh and cool.
2. 夏威夷～风丽日，风景宜人. XiàWeiYi héfēng lìrì, fēngjǐng yírén. Hawaii has fine weather and beautiful scenery.

和 Hé

他～衣而卧. Tā héyī érwò. He sleeps with his clothes on.

和 Hé

1. 他们夫妻不～ Tāmen fūqī bùhé.
The wife and husband don't get along well.

2. 北方跟南方最后～了. Běifāng gēn nánfāng zuìhòu hé le. Finally the south and the north have become on good terms.

和 Hé

1. 那盘棋最后～了 Nàpán qí zuìhòu hé le.
finally
That game of chess ended in a draw.

2. 他们下了一盘～棋. Tāmen xiàle yìpán héqí.
They played a game of chess ending in a draw.

和 Hé

1. ～风细雨. Héfēng xìyǔ. Like a gentle breeze and a mild rain.

2. ～盘托出. Hé pán tuōchū. Reveal everything.

3. ～颜悦色. Héyán yuècè. With a kind and pleasant countenance.

4. ～衷共济. Hézhōng gòngjì. Work together with one heart.

和蔼[藹] Héǎi

1. 这位老师态度很～. Zhèiwèi lǎoshī tàidù hěn héǎi. This teacher is very amiable.

2. 这位老人～可亲 Zhèiwèi lǎorén héǎi kěqīn. This old person is genial.

和好 Héhǎo

1. 兄弟多年不和，现在～了。 Xiōngdì duōnián bùhē, xiànzài héhǎo le. The brothers didn't get along well for a long time, now they have became reconciled.

2. 夫妻～如初。 Fūqī héhǎo rúchū. The wife and husband are on good terms again.

和缓 Héhuǎn

1. 气氛太紧张了，要～一下。 Qìfēn tài jǐnzhāng le, yào héhuǎn yíxià. The atmosphere is too tense, relieve the tension a little.

2. 我们要努力～国际紧张局势。 Wǒmen yào nǔlì héhuǎn guójì jǐnzhāng júshì. We must do all we can to relax the tense international situation.

和缓 Héhuǎn

现在他的态度不再强硬，～下来。 Xiānzài tā de tàidu búzài qiángyìng, héhuǎn xià lái. Now his attitude is not inflexible anymore, he has eased up.

和缓 Héhuǎn

这种药性较～。 Zhèizhǒng yàoxìng jiào héhuǎn. This kind of medicine is quite mild. .

和解 Héjiě

1. 夫妻终于～。 Fūqī zhōngyú héjiě. The wife and husband finally became reconciled.

2. 双方不再争执，开始～。 Shuāngfāng búzài zhēngzhí, kāishǐ héjiě. Both sides don't fight anymore; they have begun to become reconciled.

和解 Héjiě

现在双方都采取～的态度. Xiànzài shuāngfāng dōu cǎiqǔ héjiě de tàidù. Now both sides have adopted a conciliatory attitude.

和睦 Hémù

1. 他们家庭很～. Tāmen jiātíng hěn hémù.
   Their family is very harmonious.
2. 一个多民族的国家应当成为一个～的大家庭.
   Yíge duō mínzú de guójiā yǐngdāng chéngwéi yíge hémù-de dà jiātíng.
   A country with many nationalities should become one big harmonious family.

和暖 Hénuǎn

～的阳光照耀着大地. Hénuǎn de yángguāng zhàoyàozhe dàdì. The warm sun lights up the earth.

和暖 Hénuǎn

冬天过去了, 天气逐渐～. Dōngtiān guòqù le, tiānqì zhújiàn hénuǎn. The winter is over, the weather is getting warmer and warmer.

和平 Hépíng

各国应当～共处. Gèguó yǐngdāng hépíng gòngchǔ. Each country should live in peaceful coexistence.

和平 Hépíng

我们要～利用原子能. Wǒmen yào hépíng lìyòng yuánzǐnéng. We must peacefully utilize atomic energy.

和平 Hépíng

这个药性～. Zhèige yàoxìng hépíng.
This medicine is mild.

和气 Héqì

校长对人很～. Xiàozhǎng duì-rén hěn héqì.
The headmaster is very polite with people.

和气 Héqì

这个人样子挺凶,说话很～ Zhèige rén yàngzi tǐng xiōng, shuōhuà hěn héqì. This person looks quite fierce but he talks very politely.

和气 Héqì

他们在一起和和气气, 不吵不闹. Tāmen zài yìqǐ héhéqìqì, bùchǎo búnào. When they are together they are so polite and amiable, no fussing and fighting.

和善 Héshàn

这位老人很～. Zhèiwèi lǎorén hěn héshàn.
This old person is very kind and gentle.

和顺 Héshùn

我的大孩子性情～, 老二脾气暴躁.
Wǒ de dà-háizi xìngqíng héshùn, lǎoèr píqì bàozào. My first child has a mild temper but my second one is irascible.

和谈 Hétán

双方不要打仗,还是～吧. Shuāngfāng búyào dǎzhàng, háishì hétán ba. Both sides shouldn't fight anymore, let's talk peacefully.

和谐 Héxié

这块花布的颜色很〜. Zhèkuài huābù de yáncè hěn héxié. The colours in this piece of cloth are in perfect harmony.

合 Hé

1. Close
2. Join
3. Whole
4. Suit
5. Be equal
6. Proper

合 Hé Close

1. 一~上书就忘了. Yĭ héshàng shū jiù wàngle.
   As soon as I close the book, I forget everthing.
2. 一~上眼就睡着了. Yì héshàng yăn jiù shuìzháole.
   As soon as I close my eyes I fall asleep.

合 Hé Join

这伤口~起来了. Zhèi shāngkŏu héqĭlái le.
The wound is healing.

合 Hé

她笑得~不上嘴. Tā xiàode hébúshàng zuĭ.
She grinned from ear to ear.

合 Hé

1. 他们两家~住一栋房子. Tāmen liăngjīa hézhù
   yídòng fángzi. The two families share one house.
2. 你们俩挣的钱~到一块有多少? Nĭmen liăng zhèngde
   qián hédào yíkuài yŏu duōshăo? What is the sum of
   money both of you earn?

合 Hé

咱们分开吃，还是～起来吃？

Zánmen fēnkāi chī, háishi héqǐlái chī? Should we eat together or should we eat separately?

合 Hé Suit

1. 那个人挺～她的心意。 Nàge rén tǐng hé tāde xīnyì.

That person suits her purpose quite wnll.

2. 这个菜很～我的味。 Zhèige cài hěn hé wǒde kǒuwèi. 'I like the taste of this dish.

3. 她的话正～我的意思。 Tāde huà zhènghé wǒde yìsi. What she said suits me well.

合 Hé

你跟她～得来～不来？ Nǐ gēn tā hédelái hébùlái? Do you get along with her?

合 Hé Be equal

1. 现在一块美金～多少人民币？ Xiànzài yíkuài měijīn hé duōshǎo RénMínBì? Nowdays one American dollar is equal to how much in RénMínBì?

2. 一米～几尺？ Yìmǐ hé jǐchǐ?

One meter is equal to how many chǐ?(A Chinese measurement equalling approximately .3 of a meter.)

合 Hé Whole

1. 他们～家的人都搬走了。 Tāmen héjiāde rén dōu bānzǒule. Their whole family moved away.

2. 过年的时候他们～家团聚了。 Guòniánde shíhòu tāmen héjiā tuánjù le. Their whole family spent New year's together.

合抱　　Hébào

这棵树咱们两个人～都抱不过来；

Zhèkē shù zánmen liǎngge rén hébào dòu bào búguòlái.

The tree is so big that two of us cannot get our arms around it.

合璧　　Hébì　　Combine harmoniously

1. 夏威夷的风俗习惯是东西～。　XiàWēiYíde fēngsú xíguàn shì dōngxī hébì.　Hawaiian customs and habits are a good combination of Western and Eastern elements.

2. 这部字典是中英～.　Zhèibù zìdiǎn shì zhōngyīng hébì.　This is a Chinese-English dictionary.

合併(并)　　Hébìng　　merge

1. 这两个机关可以～.　Zhèi liǎngge jīguān kěyǐ hébìng.　These two departments could be merged.

2. 现在两个系～成一个系.　Xiànzài liǎngge xì hébìngchéng yíge xì.　The two departments have now been merged into one.

合不来　　Hébùlái　　Do not get along with

1. 夫妻～正闹离婚.　Fū-qī hébùlái, zhèng nào líhūn.　The wife and husband do not get along and have been threatening to get a divorce.

2. 那个人脾气太倔，谁都跟他～.　Nàge rén píqì tàijué, shuí dōu gēn tā hébulái.　That person is so stubborn, nobody can get along with him.

合不着 Hébùzháo Not worthwhile

花那么多钱买辆旧车～. Huā nàme duō qián mǎi liàng jiùchē hébùzháo. Spending so much money to buy an old car is not worth it.

合唱 Héchàng Chorus

她独唱完了，咱们～. Tā dúchàng wánle, zánmen héchàng. After her solo is finished, we the chorus will sing.

合成 Héchéng Compose

1. 把两股力量～一股力量多好哇. Bǎ liǎng-gǔ lìliàng héchéng yìgǔ lìliàng duōhǎowa. How good it would be if the strength of the two groups could become one.
2. 这个词是由两个词素～的. Zhège cí shìyóu liǎngge císù héchéngde. This word is two morphemes combined.

合成 Héchéng Synthesize

1. 这种石油是～的. Zhèzhǒng shíyóu shì héchéngde. This type of petroleum is synthetic.
2. 现在～的东西很多，有～纤维，～染料，～石油，～树脂，～橡胶等等. Xiànzài héchéng de dōngxi hěnduō, yǒu héchéng xiānwéi, héchéng rǎnliào, héchéng shíyóu, héchéng shùzhī, héchéng xiàngjiāo, děngděng. Nowadays there are many synthetic products, such as synthetic fibres, synthetic dyes, synthetic petroleum, synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, etc.

合得来 Hédelái Get along with

1. 我跟她～. Wǒ gēn tā hédelái.
   I can get along with her.
2. 你跟她～就好,合不来就吹. Nǐ gēn tā hédelái jiùhǎo, hébulái jiù chuī. If you can get along with her that's fine, if you cannot, break up.

合得着 Hédezháo Worthwhile

花这么点钱买辆八成新的车～.
Huā zhèmediǎn qián mǎi liàng bāchéngxīnde chē hédezháo.
Spending such a small amount of money to buy a practically new car is worth it.

合度 Hédù Appropriate

1. 大小要～. Dàxiǎo yào hédù.
   The size must fit.
2. 宽严要～. Kuānyán yào hédù.
   The discipline must be appropriate.

合法 Héfǎ Legal

1. 我们是～居民,不是非法居民. Wǒmén shì héfǎ jūmín, búshì fēifǎ jūmín. We are legal residents, not illegal residents.
2. 我们是通过～的手续取得了～的地位. Wǒmen shì tōngguò héfǎde shǒuxù qǔdéle héfǎde dìwèi. We went through legal procedures to obtain this rightful position.

合格　　Hégé　　Up to standard

产品～要签字盖章.　　Chǎnpǐn hégé yào qiānzì gàizhāng.　　Products which are up to standard should be signed with a seal.

合格　　Hégé　　Qualified

1. 做这件事她很～.　　Zuò zhèjiàn shì tā hěn hégé.　　She is very qualified to do this job.
2. 这个学生不～　　Zhège xuésheng bù hégé.　　This student is not qualified.

合股　　Hégǔ　　Form a partnership

他们几个人凑钱～经营一个饭馆.　　Tāmen jǐge rén còuqián hégǔ jīngyíng yígè fànguǎn.　　Those people pooled their money together to form a partnership to run a resturant.

合乎　　Héhū　　Conform with, correspond to, accord with

1. 他说的话～事实.　　Tā shuōde huà héhū shìshí.　　What he said correspondswith the facts.
2. 他干的活儿～要求.　　Tā gànde huó(r) héhū yāoqiú.　　The work he does conforms with the requirements.
3. 你这么说不～道理.　　Nǐ zhème shuō bù héhū dàolǐ.　　What you say is not reasonable.

合伙[夥]　　Héhuǒ　　Form a partnership

1. 他们几个人～做生意.　　Tāmen jǐge rén héhuǒ zuò shēngyì.　　Those people have formed a partnership to do business.

2. 这几个人想～开个饭馆. Zhè jǐge rén xiǎng héhuǒ kāige fànguǎn. These people are thinking of joining a partnership to start a resturant.

合击[擊] Héjī Make a join attack on

我们用三路军队～敌人. Wǒmen yòng sānlù jūnduì héjī dírén. We used a three route advance to jointly attack the enemy.

合计 Héjì Add up to

1. 两次～半小时. Liǎngcì héjì bànxiǎoshí. The two times total half an hour.
2. 两地～五十人. Liǎngdì héjì wǔshí rén. The two places have a total of fifty people.
3. 两项开支～一百元. Liàngxiàng kāizhī héjì yī bǎi yúan. The two expenditures add up to $100.

合计 Héjì Think over, consult

1. 这件事你～着该怎么办. Zhèjiàn shì nǐ héjìzhe gāi zěnme-bàn? This issue is handed to you for your consideration.
2. 我心里老～着这件事. Wǒ xīnlǐ lǎo héjìzhe zhèjiàn shì. I am often thinking this matter over in my heart.
3. 你把家里人都找来,咱们～～. Nǐ bǎ jiālǐ rén dōu zhǎolái, zānmen héjì héjì. You go get the whole family to come over, let's think it over together.

合口 Hékǒu Heal up

手上的伤～了. Shǒushàngde shāng hékǒule.
The wound on the hand has healed.

合口 Hékǒu Be to one's taste

1. 这家饭馆的饭菜挺～. Zhèjiā fànguǎnde fàncài tǐng hékǒu. The food in this restaurant is very tasty.
2. 还是家乡饭～. Háishì jiāxiāngfàn hékǒu. Homecooking has always been to my taste.

合理 Hélǐ Reasonable

1. 他的要求很～. Tāde yāoqiú hěn hélǐ. His requirements are very reasonable.
2. 你们订的价钱不～. Nǐmen dìngde jiàqián bù hélǐ. The price you ask is not reasonable.
3. 咱们说话做事都要合情～. Zánmen shuōhuà zuòshì dōuyào héqíng hélǐ. What we say and what we do should all be fair and reasonable.

合力 Hélì Join forces

这件事只有大家同心～才能办好. Zhèjiàn shì zhǐyǒu dàjiā tóngxīn hélì cáinéng bànhǎo. Only when everyone joins together in spirit and force can this matter be resolved.

合流 Héliú Flow together

两条河在这里～. Liǎngtiáo hé zài zhèlǐ héliú. Here is where the two rivers flow together.

合流 Héliú

两股政治势力～. Liǎnggǔ zhèngzhì shìlì héliú. The two political parties are in cohoots with each other.

合流 Héliú

年青人不要跟颓废思想～. Niánqīng rén búyào gēn tuífěi sīxiǎng héliú. Young people must not get caught up in decadent thought.

合龙[龍] Hélǒng

大桥快～了 Dàqiáo kuài hélǒngle. The bridge is going to be joined together.

合拢[攏] Hélǒng

两股力量～起来就好了. Liǎnggǔ lìliàng hélǒng qǐlái jiùhǎole. It would be good if the two power groups joined up together.

合拢[攏] Hélǒng

他们两个人合不拢. Tāmen liǎngge rén hěbulǒng. The Two of them cannot get along well.

合谋 Hémóu Conspire

他们～出卖我们 Tāmén hémóu chūmài wǒmen. They are conspiring to "sell" us.

合拍 Hépāi In time

她唱的不～. Tā chàngde bù hépāi. Her singing is out of time.

合拍 Hépāi In step

她的行动跟大家不～. Tāde xíngdòng gēn dàjiā bù hépāi. Her actionsare not in step with everyone else.

合群 Héqún

牛羊有时～放牧，有时分群放牧. Niú yáng yǒushí héqún fàngmù, yǒushí fēnqún fàngmù. Sometimes sheep and cattle are herded together and sometimes they are herded apart.

合群 Héqún Get on well with others

我的女孩～，我的男孩不～. Wǒde nǚhái héqún, wǒde nánhái bù héqūn. My girl gets on well with others, but my boy doesn't.

合身 Héshēn

1. 这些衣服很～. Zhè xiē yīfu hěn héshēn.
   These clothes fit well.
2. 这件大衣合你的身吗? Zhèjiàn dàyī hé nǐde shēn ma? Does the overcoat fit you?

合十 Héshí Put the palms together

庙里的和尚～说"阿弥陀佛". Miàolǐde héshang héshí shuō: "Ā mí túo fú". The monks in the temple put their palms together and say "Ā mí túo fú".

合适 Héshì Suitable

这帽子你戴着正～. Zhè màozi nǐ dàizhe zhèng héshì. That cap you are wearing fits really well.

合适[適] **Héshì** Right

让客人洗碗不～. Ràng kèren xǐwǎn bù héshì. It is not right to let your guest wash the dishes.

合适 **Héshì** Appropriate

1. 星期二对我最～. Xīngqīèr duì wǒ zuì héshì. Tuesday suits me best.
2. 她演泼妇最～. Tā yǎn pōfù zuì héshì. It is most appropriate that she plays the role of shrew.

合适 **Héshì**

我身子有点不～. Wǒ shēn zi yǒudiǎn bù héshì. I don't feel so well.

合算 **Hésuàn** Reckon up

你让会计～一下总共多少钱. Nǐ ràng kuàijì hésuàn yīxià zǒnggòng duōshǎo qián. You tell the accountant to reckon up the total amount of money.

合算 **Hésuàn** Worthwhile

1. 跑那么远看电影很不～ Pǎo nème yuǎn kàn diànyǐng hěn bù hésuàn. It is not worthwhile to go so far to see a movie.
2. 花那么多钱买辆破车太不～. Huā nàmeduō qián mǎi liàng pòchē tài bùhésuàn. To spend so much money to buy a broken car is too unworthwhile.

合算 **Hésuàn**

用机器代替人挺～. Yòng jīqì dàitì rén tǐng hésuàn. It is quite worthwhile to use machines to replace people.

合围[圍] Héwéi Surround

我们发现鹿以后开始～. Wǒmén fāxiàn lù yǐhòu kāishǐ héwéi. After we found the deer, we started to surround it.

合演 Héyǎn Act together

1. 这出戏是由两个名角～的 Zhèchū-xì shì, yóu liǎngge míngjiǎo héyǎnde. This play is acted by two famous actors.

2. 他们～了好几出戏 Tāmen héyǎnle hǎojǐ chūxì. They act many plays together.

合宜 Héyí Suitable

她学教育学的，当教员倒很～. Tā xué jiàoyùxuéde, dāng jiàoyuán dào hěn héyí. She is studying education. To be an teacher is indeed suitable for her.

合意 Héyì Be to one's liking

1. 这个牌子的车～吗？ Zhège páizide chē héyì ma? Is this make of car to your taste?

2. 这个小伙子正合姑娘的意. Zhège xiǎohuǒzi zhèng hé gūniángde yì. This young fellow is really liked by the girl s.

合营[營] Héyíng Joinly owned; joinly operated

1. 他们两个人～一个饭馆. Tāmen liǎngge rén héyíng yíge fànguǎn. Two of them jointly own a restaurant.

2. 这所商店是公私～的. Zhèsuǒ shāngdiàn shì gōngsī héyíngde. This shop is jointly owned by the private and public sector.

合影 Héyǐng Group photo

咱们来个全 〜吧! Zánmen láige quánjiā héyǐng ba! Let's take a group photo of the entire family.

合用 Héyòng Share

两个教员〜一架打字机 Liǎngge jiàoyuán héyòng yījià dǎzìjī. The Two teachers share one typewriter.

合用 Héyòng Suitable

1. 笔尖太粗,不〜 Bǐjiān tàicū, bù héyòng.
The nib of the pen is too thick, it is unsuitable for use.
2. 美国电视机在中国不〜 Měiguó diànshìjī zài zhōngguó bù héyòng. American TV is unsuitable for use in China.

合辙 Hézhé In agreement

他们相互配合,办事很〜. Tāmen xiānghù pèihé, bànshì hěn hézhé. They cooperate well, so their work is in accordance.

合辙 Hézhé In rhyme

编快板要〜押韵. Biān kuàibǎn yào hézhé yāyùn. To compose in allegro, the rhyme must be in agreement.

合著 Hézhù Co-author

1. 这本书是张,王两位教授〜的! Zhèběn shū shì Zhāng, Wáng liǎng wèi jiàoshòu hézhùde. This book is a collaboration between Professor Zhang and Wang.

2. 他们计划再～一部书. Tāmen jìhuà zài hézhù yíbù shū. They plan to again co-author a book.

合奏 Hézòu Instrumental ensemble

现在请你们～一个曲子. Xiànzài qǐng nǐmen hézòu yíge qǔzi. Now please play a tune together.

合作 Hézuò Cooperate

他肯～,这事就好办了. Tā kěn hézuò, zhèshì jiù hǎobàn le. If he is willing to cooperate, this task will be easy to do.

合作 Hézuò

这件事太复杂,咱们得分工～ Zhèjiàn shì tài fùzá, zánmen děi fēngōng hézuò. This job is too complicated, we have to share the work and cooperate with one another.

合作 Hézuò

这幅画是他们两个人～的 Zhèfúhuà shì tāmén liǎngge rén hézuòde. This picture is the joint effort of two people.

合作 Hézuò

你们跟日本有技术～. Nǐmen gēn Rìběn yǒu jìshù hézuò. You have technological cooperation with Japan.

亨 Hēng

1. Go smoothly

2. Groan, snort

亨通 Hēngtōng

Going smoothly, prosperous

1. 祝你们万事～. Zhù nǐmen wànshì hēngtōng.

   May everything go smoothly for you.

2. 他们生意～. Tāmen shēngyì hēngtōng.

   Their business is prosperous.

哄 Hǒng Coax

他正〜小孩儿玩儿呢! Tā zhèng hǒng xiǎohái(r) wán(r) ne! He is kidding the children.

哄 Hǒng Fool

1. 你别〜我,我才不信呐! Nǐ bié hǒng wǒ, wǒ cái búxìnne! Don't try to cheat me, I don't believe you!
2. 他成心〜人,别听他的. Tā chéngxīn hǒng rén, biétīng tāde. He tries to cheat people, so don't listen to him.

哄 Hǒng

你这不是〜小孩吗? Nǐ zhèi búshì hǒng xiǎohái ma? Are you kidding?

哄傳(传) Hōngchuán Circulate widely

外头〜部长要辞职了. Wàitou hōngchúan bùzhǎng yào cízhíle. It has been widely circulated that the minister is going to resign.

哄動(动) Hōngdòng Cause a sensation

1. 这个案子〜一时. Zhèige ànzi hōngdòng yìshí. This case has caused a sensation.
2. 这件事揭发出来以后〜全国. Zhèi jiàn shì jiēfā chūlái yǐhòu hōngdòng quánguó. When the truth of the matter was revealed, it stirred up the whole country.

哄骗 Hǒngpiàn Cheat

1. 他不老实，经常～人. Tā bùlǎoshí, jīngcháng hǒngpiàn rén. He is dishonest and often cheats people.

2. 你不要～小孩儿. Nǐ búyào hǒngpiàn xiǎohái(r). Don't cheat children.

哄然 Hōngrán Boisterous

水门事件揭暴出来，舆论～. Shuǐmén shìjiàn jiēbào chūlái, yúlùn hōngrán. After the "Watergate" case was revealed, public opinion was widely circulated.

哄抬 Hōngtái Drive up (prices)

这些奸商～物价. Zhèixiē jiānshāng hōngtái wùjià. These unscrupulous merchants drove up the prices.

哄堂大笑 Hōngtáng dà xìao The whole room rocking with laughter

他的话引起～大笑. Tāde huà yǐnqǐ hōngtáng dàxiào. What he said set the whole room rocking with laughter.

吼 Hǒu

Roar, howl

吼 Hǒu

狮子～　　Shīzi hǒu.　　The lion roars.

吼 Hǒu

狂风怒～,大雨如注.　　Kuángfēng nùhǒu, dàyǔ rúzhù.　　The wind is howling and the rain is pouring.

吼 Hǒu

大炮的～声震动了全城.　　Dàpàode hǒushēng zhèndòngle quánchéng.　　The sound of the guns reverberated throughout the whole city.

吼 Hǒu

1. 你不要乱～.～也没有用.　　Nǐ búyào luànhǒu, hǒu yiě méiyǒu yòng.　　Don't shout, shouting won't do you any good.
2. 他大～一声:"什么人?"　　Tā dàhǒu yìshēng: "Shéngmo rén?"　　In a loud voice he shouted "who is it?"

吼叫(叫)　Hǒujiào　　Roar

狮子,老虎在～.　　Shīzi lǎohǔ zài hǒujiào.　　The lions and tigers are roaring.

厚 Hòu Thick

1. 这本书很~。 Zhèi běn shū hěn hòu.
This book is very thick.

2. 这堵墙很~. Zhèi dǔ qiáng hěn hòu.
The wall is very thick.

3. 冰结得很~. Bǐng jiēde hěnhòu.
The ice is very thick.

4. 她穿了一条很~的棉裤 Tā chuānle yìtiáo hěnhòude miánkù. She wore heavy cotton padded pants.

厚 Hòu Honest, kind

她待人很~. Tā dàirén hěnhòu. She is very honest and sincere towards others.

厚 Hòu Strong in flavour

茅台酒 酒味很~. MáoTáiJiǔ jiǔwèi hěnhòu.
The taste of "Mao Tai" wine is very strong.

厚 Hòu Shameless

1. 他~着脸皮向人要东西、 Tā hòuzhe liǎnpí xiàng rén yào dōngxi. He has the nerve to ask other people for things.

2. 她当着那么多人的面儿说这种话,脸皮真~.
Tā dāngzhe nàmoduō rénde miàn(r) shuō zhèizhǒng huà, liǎnpí zhēnhòu. She shamelessly stood in front of all those people and said those things.

厚 Hòu Generous

1. 他以~礼相待. Tā yǐ hòulǐ xiāngdài.
He treated me with great respect.

2. 不必送~礼. Búbì sòng hòulǐ. It is unnecessary to give a generous gift.

厚 Hòu favour

1. 你要一碗水端平不要～此薄彼. Nǐ yào yìwǎn shuǐ duānpíng, bùyào hòucǐbóbǐ. Be fair to everyone, don't favor one and be prejudiced against the other.
2. 他做学问～古薄今. Tā zuòxuéwèn hòugǔ bójīn. While doing his research, he concentrated on antiquity, ignoring the more recent times.

厚 Hòu

1. ～此薄彼. Hòucǐ bóbǐ. Favor one and be prejudiced against the other.
2. ～古薄今. Hòugǔ bójīn. Stress the past, not the present.
3. ～今薄古 Hòujīn bógǔ. Stress the present, not the past.
4. ～生薄死. Hòushēng bósǐ. Stress life before death, not after.
5. ～颜无耻. Hòuyán wúchǐ. Impudent.

厚道 Hòudao honest and kind

1. 李先生为人～. Lǐ xiānsheng wèirén hòudao. Mr. Li is kind and honest towards others.
2. 那个人唯利是图，对人太不～. Nàge rén wéilì shìtú, duì rén tài búhòudào. That person is selfish and not kind towards other people.

厚墩墩 Hòudūndūn very thick

1. 这个垫子～的，坐着挺舒服. Zhèige diànzi hòudūndūnde, zuòzhe tǐng shūfu. This cushion is so heavily padded that it is very comfortable to sit on it.

2. 她穿着一件～的棉袄. Tā chuāngzhe yījiàn hòudūndūnde miánǎo. She is wearing a heavy padded coat.

厚脸皮 Hòuliǎnpí **thick-skinned**

1. 她是～. Tā shì hòuliǎnpí. She is thick-skinned.
2. 他厚着脸皮跟人要礼物. Tā hòuzhe liǎnpí gēn rén yào lǐwù. He has nerve to ask for gifts.

厚实[實] Hòushí **thick**

1. 这种卡叽布很～. Zhèi zhǒng kǎjībù hěn hòushí. This kind of khaki material is very thick and strong.
2. 床上厚々实々地铺了两个垫子. Chuángshàng hòuhòu shíshídi pūle liǎngge diànzi. Spread upon the bed are two heavily padded cushions.

厚实 Hòushi **rich**

他们家底很～. (富裕) Tāmen jiādǐ hěn hòushi. (Fùyù) Their family is very rich.

厚望 Hòuwàng **great expectation**

我绝不辜负您的～. Wǒ juébù gūfù nínde hòuwàng. I won't let you down.

候 Hòu

1. Wait
2. Inquire after
3. Time
4. Condition

候 Hòu **wait**

1. 请稍~. Qǐng shāohòu. Please wait a minute.

2. 请您在这儿先~一~. Qǐng nín zài zhè(r) xiān hòuyihòu. Please wait here a few minutes.

3. 我~着您. Wǒ hòuzhe nín. I will wait for you.

候补 [補] Hòubǔ **be an alternate, be a candidate**

1. 委员死了谁来~? 有~委员. Wěiyuán sǐle, shuí lái hòubǔ? Yǒu hòubǔ wěiyuán. One of the committee members has passed away, who will be his alternate? We have a candidate.

2. 主席死了. 由副主席~. Zhǔxí sǐle, yóu fùzhǔxí hòubǔ. The Chairman has passed away, so the vice-chairman will be his alternate.

候车 Hòuchē **wait for the train**

1. 我们就在这儿~, Wǒmen jiù zài zhè(r) hòuchē. We'll wait here for the train.

2. 这个火车站有个~室. Zhèige huǒchēzhàn yǒuge hòuchēshì. The train station has a waiting room.

候教 Hòujiào 〈书〉 **await for instructions**

明日在舍下～. Míngrì zài shèxià hòujiào.

I await your instructions tomorrow at home.

候命 Hòumìng 〈书〉 **await for order**

1. 他们正在整装～. Tāmen zhèngzài zhěng zhuāng hòumìng.
   They are getting ready to wait for the order.
2. 军队～出征. Jūnduì hòumìng chūzhēng.
   The army is awaiting the order to go to battle.

候审[審] Hòushěn **await trial**

被告正在～. Bèigào zhèngzài hòushěn.

The defendant is awaiting trial.

候选 Hòuxuǎn **be candidate**

1. 他是～州长. Tā shì hòuxuǎn zhōuzhǎng.
   He is a candidate for the office of governor.
2. 他是总统～人. Tā shì zǒngtǒng hòuxuǎn rén.
   He is a presidential candidate.

候诊 Hòuzhěn **wait to see the doctor**

我在医院大厅～. Wǒ zài yīyuàn dàtīng hòuzhěn.

I am in the hospital waiting room, waiting to be examined.

呼 Hū

1. Breathe out
2. Shout
3. Call

呼 Hū

他深々地吸一口气。又慢々地〃一口气。 Tā shēngshēngde xī yìkǒuqì, yòu mànmànde hūyìkǒu qì. He breathed in deeply and exhaled slowly.

呼吸 Hūxī Breathe

我们出去～一点新鲜空气吧! Wǒmen chūqù hūxī yìdiǎn xīnxuān kōngqìba! Let's go out and breathe some fresh air!

呼吸 Hūxī Breathe, respire

1. 这只青蛙已经停止～. Zhèzhī qīngwā yǐjīng tíngzhǐ hūxī. The frog has already stopped breathing.
2. 植物也能～. Zhíwù yěnéng hūxī. Plants can respire also.

划 Huá Paddle

1. 我爱～船. Wǒ ài huáchuán.

I like to go boating.

2. 用力～桨 Yònglì huájiǎng.

To paddle hard.

划 Huá Pay

1. 算总账～得来,～不来. Suàn zǒngzhàng huádelái, huábulái? After calculating the general ledger is it or isn't it profitable?

2. 这么好的地种饲料～不来. Zhème hǎode dì, zhǒng sìliào huábulái. It does not pay to grow feed crops on such good land.

划算 Huásuàn Pay

这样做不～. Zhèyàng zuò bù huásuàn.

It doesn't pay to do it like this.

化 Huà Change

1. 我们要～敌为友. Wǒmen yào huàdí wéiyǒu.
We should transform the enemy into our friends.

2. 他们终于～险为夷. Tāmen zhōngyú huàxiǎn wéiyí. Finally they transformed a dangerous situation into a safe one.

3. 你不要～公为私. Nǐ búyào huàgōng wéisī.
Don't appropriate public into private.

化 Huà Melt

1. 冰～了 Bīng huàle.
The ice has melted.

2. 雪～了 Xuě huàle.
The snow has melted.

化妆 Huàzhuāng Put on make up

1. 这里的女人都～ Zhèlǐde nǚrén dōu huàzhuāng. Here all the women wear make up.

2. 她不喜欢～. Tā bùxǐhuān huàzhuāng.
She doesn't like to wear make up.

化粧 Huàzhuāng Make up, disguise

1. 演员正在后台～ Yǎnyuán zhèngzài hòutái huàzhuāng. The actors are backstage making up.

2. 将军～成平民跑了. Jiāngjūn huàzhuāng chéng píngmín pǎole. The general disguised as a commoner fled.

吉利 Jílì Lucky, auspicious

1. 今天过年，咱们都得说点～话儿.
Jīntiān guònián, zánmen dōuděishuō diǎn jíli huà(r).
Today we celebrate the new year. Let us all say a few lucky phrases.

2. 大年初一，你们就吵架，多不～！ Dànián chūyī, nǐmen jiù chǎojià, duō bùjílì! New Year's day and you are fighting; that's not at all auspicious!

吉祥 Jíxiáng Luck, propitious

1. 今天是～的日子. Jīntiān shì jíxiángde rìzi.
Today is an auspicious day.

2. "万事如意"，"恭喜发财"，全是～话儿. 'Wànshì rúyì' 'Gōngxǐ fācái' quánshì jíxiáng huà(r). "Everything go your way" "Wishing you a fortune" are all propitious phrases.

3. 祝你们夫妇～如意. Zhù nǐmen fūfù jíxiáng rúyì. Wishing you (marital) luck and may everything go your way.

及 Jí In time

1. 现在走还来得～. Xiànzài zǒu hái láidejí. If you go now you can still make it.

2. 再不走就来不～了. Zài bùzǒu jiù láibují le. If you don't go you won't make it.

及 Jí Reach

只要我力所能～. 一定帮忙. Zhǐyào wǒ lìsuǒ néngjí, yídìng bāngmáng. If only it was in my power I would certainly help out.

及格 Jígé Pass the examination

1. 他的数学刚～. Tāde shùxué gāng jígé.
He just passed mathmatics.

2. 他的语文不～. Tāde yǔwén bùjígé.
He didn't pass literature.

3. 多少分～? Duōshǎo fēn jígé?
How many points are considered passed?

及时 Jíshí Timely

1. 这场雨下得很～ Zhèchǎng yǔ xiàde hěn jíshí. This rain fall is very timely.

2. 你来得很～. Nǐ láide hěn jíshí.
Your arrival is very timely.

加 Jiā **plus**

一～一等于二. Yī jiā yī děngyú èr.

One plus one equals two.

加 Jiā **raise**

1. 我们要求　工资. Wǒmen yāoqiú jiā gōngzi.

We asked for a raise in salary.

2. ～一件衣服再出去. Jiā yī jiàn yīfú zài chūqù.

Put on other clothes before (you) go out.

加班 Jiābān **work overtime**

我们这个星期天～. Wǒmen zhèige xīngqī tiān jiābān. We have to work overtime this Sunday.

加倍 Jiābèi **double**

我们得～努力才能完成任务. Wǒmen děi jiābèi nǔlì cái néng wánchéng rènwù. We have to work twice as hard to accomplish the mission.

加紧. Jiājǐn **speed up**

学生们～准備功课. Xuéshēngmen jiājǐn zhǔnbèi gōngkè. The students diligently prepare (their) homework.

加入 Jiārù **join**

他～了工会 Tā jiārùle gōnghuì.

He joined the labour union.

加油儿 Jiāyóur **make an extra effort**

观众为運动員大喊"～". Guānzhòng wèi yùdòngyuán, dà hǎn jiāyóur. The audience shouted "Go for it" loudly to the athletes.

兼 Jiān **concurrently**

1. 他是校长～文学院院长. Tāshì xiaǒzhǎng jiān wénxué-yuàn yuànzhǎng. He is the principal of the school and is concurrently the dean of the literature department.

2. 他一个人～了几个职务. Tā yígèrěn jiānle jǐgè zhíwù. He holds several posts simultaneously.

3. (他身～数职) (Tā shēngjiān shùzhí). (He holds several posts simultaneously.)

兼 Jiān

1. ～听则明,偏信则暗. Jiāntīng zé-míng, piānxìn zé-àn. Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one side and you will be benighted.

2. 在这所大学各种学派各种思想～收并蓄. Zài zhèsuǒ dàxué gèzhǒng xuépài gèzhǒng sīxiǎng jiānshōu-bìngxù. AT this college, different school of thoughts and ideas are all incorporated.

兼備[备] Jiānbèi **have both . . . and . . .**

这位优秀生德才～. Zhèwèi yōuxìu-shēng décái jiānbèi. This excellent student has both political integrity and ability.

兼併[并] Jiānbìng **annex**

1. 扩张主义的国家不断～别国的领土. Kuǒzhāngzhǔyì de guójiā búduàn jiānbìng biéguódelíng-tǔ. Expansionist countries are constantly annexing the territory of other countries.

2. 这家大公司把许多小公司～了. Zhèjiā dà gōngsī bǎ xǔduō xiaǒ gōngsī jiānbìng le. The big company has annexed several small companies.

兼差 Jiānchāi **additional job**

1. 你～吗？ Nǐ jiānchāi ma?

Do you do some additional job?

2. 我～了好几个差. Wǒ jiānle haǒjǐgè chāi.

I do quite a few additional jobs.

兼程 Jiānchéng **travel at double speed**

要提前到達目的地，必～前进. Yaǒtǐqián daǒdá mùdǐdì, bìxū jiānchéng qiánjìn. If you want to get to the destination, you must travel at double speed.

兼顧[顾] Jiāngù **give consideration to**

1. 公私～，劳资两利. Gōngsī jiāngù, laózī liánglì.

Considerations must be given to both the public and the private spheres then both capitol and labour will benefit.

2. 教授要～教学和研究两方面. Jiaǒshǒu yaǒ jiāngù jiaǒxúe hé yánjīu liǎng fāng-miàn. Professors should consider both teaching and academic research.

3. 学业和健康必须～. Xuéy-è hé jiànkāng bìxū jiāngù.

It is essential that both school work and physical well-being be taken into account.

兼課 Jiānkè **do additional teaching**

1. 李教授在外面～. Lǐ jiàoshòu zài wàimiàn jiānkè.

Professor Li does some additional teaching outside of his usual position .

2. 王教授兼了好几门课. Wángjiàoshòu jiānle haǒjǐmén kè.

Professor Wang does quite a bit of supplementary teaching.

兼任 Jiānrèn **hold a concurrent post**

1. 总理～外交部长 Zónglǐ jiānrèn wàijiāo bùzhǎng.
The prime minister is concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. 他不是专任教员，是～教员. Tā búshì zhuānrèn jiaǒyuán, shì jiānrèn jiaǒyuán. He is not a full-time teacher, he is a part-time teacher.

兼 職[职] Jiānzhí **hold two or more posts concurrently**

1. 他在外地～. Tā zài wàidì jiānzhí.
He is holding another position elsewhere.

2. ～过多不好. Jiānzhí guǒduō bùhaǒ.
It is not good to hold too many posts at the same time.

3. 他一个人兼三个职 Tā yígèrēn jiān sāngè zhí.
He holds three positions all by himself.

剪 Jiăn

1. Scissors; shears
2. Cut

剪 Jiăn

To cut; to punch

1. 剪子可以~布,~纸,还可以~头发,~指甲. Jiănzi kêyĭ jiănbù, jiănzhĭ, hái kéyĭ jiăn tóufă, jiăn zhĭjiă. Scissors can cut cloth, paper and hair and can also trim nails.
2. 火车上有人~票. Hŭo-chē-shàng yŏu rén jiănpiào. On trains there are people who punch the tickets.

剪裁 Jiăncái

Cut out; tailor; prune

1. 他会~衣服. Ta huì jiăncái yīfu. He knows how to tailor clothes
2. 这篇文章太长需要~. Zhè piān wén zhāng tài cháng, xūyào jiăncái. This essay is too long; it needs a lot of trimming down.

剪彩 Jiăncăi

Cut ribbon

今天博览会开幕,市长来~. Jīntīan bó-lănhuì kāimù, shìzhăng lái jiăncăi. The mayor came to cut the ribbon at the opening of the fair today.

剪除 Jiǎnchú

Wipe out

1. ～坏人，伸张正义. Jiǎnchú huàirén, shēnzhāng zhèng-yì. Wipeout evildoers (so as to) uphold justice.

2. 他利用权力～异己. Tā lìyòng qúanlì jiǎnchú yìjǐ. He exploited his position of power to eradicate dissidents.

剪輯 Jiǎnjí

Film editing; montage

1. 他负责～这部影片. Tā fùzé jiǎnjí zhèbù yǐngpiàn. He is in charge of editing this film.

2. 请听这出戏的录音～. Qǐng tīng zhè chū-xì de lùyīn jiánjí. Please listen to (the highlights of) a live recording of this play.

剪接 Jiǎnjiē

Montage; film editing

他负责～这部影片. Tā fùzé jiǎnjiē zhèbù yǐngpìan. He is in charge of editing this film.

剪貼 Jiǎntiē

Clip and paste; cutting out (as school children's activity)

1. 你把这篇文章～下来. Nǐ bǎ zhèpiān wénzhāng jiǎntiē xìa lái. Please clip and paste this article.

2. 他把别人的东西拿来剪剪贴贴凑成一篇文章
Tā bǎ béirénde dōngxi nálai jián-jiǎntiētiē còu- chéng
yìpían wéizhāng. He takes other people's work, does a cut-and
paste up job then pools it into an article.

3. 小学生学～. Xiǎo xúesheng xúe jiǎntiē.
Students of the primary school learn cutting and pasting.

剪影 Jiǎnyǐng

Paper-cut silhouette; outline; sketch

1. 他在街头给人～. Tā zài jǐetóu gěi rén
jiǎnyǐng. He is on the street corner making sketches for people.

2. 这是他一生的～. Zhè shì tā yìshēngde
jiǎnyǐng. This is a sketch of his life.

儉 [俭] Jiăn

1. Thrifty
2. Frugal

儉 Jiăn

Thrifty; frugal

1. 勤～持家. Qĭnjĭan chĭjiā.
   Be industrious and thrifty in managing a household.
2. 省吃～用. Shĕngchī jiănyòng.
   Eat sparingly and spend frugally.

儉樸 [俭朴] Jiănpŭ

Thrifty and simply; economical

1. 他生活～. Tā shēnghuó jiănpŭ. He leads a thrifty and simple life.
2. 她衣着～ Tā yīzhuó jiănpŭ. Her clothing is simple .

儉 [俭] 省 Jiănshĕng

Economical; thrifty

1. 他们的日子过得很～. Tāmende rìzi guòde hĕn jiănshĕng. They live a frugal life.
2. 生活要～，不要浪费. Shēnghuó yaò jiănshĕng, búyaò làngfèi. We should live economically, not extravagantly.

僭越 Jiànyuè

Overstep one's authority

～ 职权 . Jiànyuè zhíquán.

Overstep one's authority; exceed one's powers.

健 Jiàn

1. Healthy; strong
2. Strengthen
3. Be strong in

健康 Jiànkāng

Health; healthy; sound

1. 他的身体很～. Tāde shēntǐ hěn jiànkāng. His body is in good health.
2. 这本书的思想不～. Zhè běn shūde sīxiǎng bú jiànkāng. This book's ideology is not healthy.
3. 祝您(身体)～! Zhù nín (shēntǐ) jiànkāng. I wish you good health!

健美 Jiànměi

Strong and handsome; vigorous and graceful

我们看了一场～的体操表演. Wǒmen kànle yīchǎng jiànměide tǐcāo-biǎoyǎn. We watched a vigorous and graceful performance of gymnastics.

健全 Jiànquán

Sound; perfect, strengthen, amplity

1. 这些儿童身心～. Zhèxiē értóng shēnxīn jiànquán. These children are physically and mentally healthy.
2. 头脑～的人都不会说出这种胡话来. Tóunǎo jiànquánde rén dōu búhuì shuōchū zhèzhǒng húhuà lái. A person in his or her right mind would not speak this kind

of wild talk.

3. 这里机构很～，人员很精练. Zhèlǐ jīgòu hěn jiànquán, rényuán hěn jīngliàn. This organization is very sound, the staff is very skilled and experienced.

健談 Jiàntán

Be a good talker; be a brilliant conversationalist

李先生很～. Lǐ xiāngsheng hěn jiàntán. Mr. Li is a brilliant conversationalist.

健忘 Jiànwàng **forgetful**

1. 老先生很～. Laŏ xiānsheng hěn jiànwàng. The old man is very forgetful.
2. 他害了～症 Ta hàile jiànwàng zhèng. He suffers from amnesia.

健旺 Jiànwàng

Healthy and vigorous

李老先生年近八十，身心仍很～. Lǐ lǎo xiānsheng nían-jìn bāshí, shēn-xīn réng hěn jiànwàng. Old Mr. Li is about eighty, but he is still very healthy and vigorous.

健在 Jiànzài

Be still living and in good health

他的父母都还～. Tāde fùmǔ dōu hái jiànzài. His parents are both still living and in good health.

健壯 [壮] Jiànzhuàng

Healthy and strong; robust

1. 这个小伙子身体多么～! Zhège xiǎo huǒzi shēntǐ dúome jiànzhuàng! What a robust young man.

2. 每天锻炼, 才能身体～. Měitiān duànliàn, cái néng shēntǐ jiànzhuàng. Exercise every day, only then can your body be healthy and strong.

僵 Jiāng

1. Stiff; numb
2. Deadlocked

僵 Jiāng

Stiff, numb

1. 我坐了半天腿都～了. Wǒ zuòle bàntiān tuǐ dōu jiāngle. After sitting for a long time, my legs became numb.
2. 我的手脚冻～了 Wǒde shǒujiǎo dòng jiāngle. My hands and feet became numb with cold.
3. 尸首还没有～. Shīshǒu háiméiyǒu jiāng. This corpse has not become rigid yet.
4. 百足之虫，死而不～. Bǎizú zhī chóng, sǐ ér bù jiāng. (literary) A centipede dies hard -- the influence of a powerful man lingers on after his downfall.

僵 Jiāng

Deadlocked

1. 事情弄～了就不好办啦. Shìqíng nòngjiāngle jiù bùhaǒ bàn la. If you bring this matter to a deadlock, it will be hard to handle.
2. 他们两个人闹得很～. Tāmen liǎnggerén naòde hěn jiāng. Both of them refuse to budge.
3. 这件事千万别搞～. Zhè jiàn-shì qiānwàn bié gaǒjiāng. Be sure not to bring this matter to a deadlock.

僵 Jiāng

Stiff

他～着脸不说话. Tā jiāngzhe liǎn bù shuōhuà. Stiffening his face he would not say a word.

僵持 Jiāngchí

Refuse to budge

1. 双方各持己见～不下 Shuāngfāng gè chí jǐjiàn, jiāngchí bú xià. The two parties stick to their views, they refuse to budge.
2. 谈判陷入～局面. Tànpàn xiànrù jiāngchí júmiàn. The negotiations have reached an impasse.

僵化 Jiānghuà

Become rigid, ossify

1. 这个人的思想已经～. Zhègerénde sīxiǎng yǐjīng jiānghuà. This man's thinking has already become rigidified.
2. 这种制度已经～. Zhèzhǒng zhìdù yǐjīng jiānghuà. This kind of system has already become ossified.

僵立 Jiānglì

To stand stiffly

他～在高山之颠. Tā jiānglì zài gāoshān-zhī-diān. He stood stiffly on the top of the high mountain.

僵死 Jiāngsǐ

Dead; ossified

1. 虫子～了 Chóngzi jiāngsǐle. This insect ossified.

2. 这种～的制度非改不可. Zhè zhǒng jiāngsǐde zhìdù fēigǎibùkě. This kind of ossified system is bound to be changed.

僵硬 Jiāngyìng

Stiff; rigid, inflexible

1. 他的四肢已经～. Tāde sìzhī yǐjīng jiāngyìng. His f-our limbs have already become stiff.

2. 他的工作方法不灵活,很～. Tāde gōngzuò fāngfǎ bù línghuó, hěn jiāngyìng. His working method is not flexible. It is very rigid.

3. 双方态度～,谈判无法进行. Shuāngfāng tàidu jiāngyìng, tánpàn wúfǎ jìnxíng. The attitudes of the two parties are inflexible, it is impossible for negociations to take place.

僵直 Jiāngzhí

Stiff

两腿～,不能弯曲. Liǎngtuǐ jiāngzhí, bùnéng wānqū. The Two legs are stiff, so that they can not be bent.

交 Jiāo

1. Hand over
2. Meet; join
3. Reach (a certain hour or session)
4. Associate with
5. Friend

交 Jiāo

To hand over; to assign (a task)

1. 你把钱～给他. Nǐ bǎ qián jiāogěi tā. You hand over the money to him.

2. 这件事情～给我办. Zhi jiàn shìqing jiācgeǐ wǒ bàn. Assign this task to me. to do.

交 Jiāo

To pay

1. 我们每年～税. Wǒmen meǐnián jiāo shuì. We pay tax every year.

2. 我们上学要～学费. Wǒmen shàngxué yào jiāo xúefèi. We have to pay tuition to attend school.

交 Jiāo

To associate with; to make friends

他～了很多朋友. Tā jiāole hěn dūo péngyou. He has made a lot of friends.

交 Jiāo

To meet with

1. 他~了好运啦 Tā jiāole hǎo yùn la.

He has had good luck.

2. 他~了好日子啦. Tā jiāole hǎo rìzi la.

He has met with good times.

交 Jiāo

Meet, join, arrive at

快~冬至了. Ku-ài jiāo dōngzhìle.

It is close to Winter Solstice.

交 Jiāo

To cross, intersect

1. 两条线相~在这一点. liǎng tiáo xīanjiāo zài zhì yì diǎn. The two lines intersect at this point.

2. 这是两条路相~的地方. Zhèshì liǎng tiáo lù xīanjiāode dìfāng. This is where the two roads intersect.

交白卷 Jiāo báijuànr

To hand in a blank examination paper, completely fail to accomplish a task

1. 他一个问题也答不上来,只好~.

Tā yīge wèntí yě dá bú-shàng-lái, zhǐ-haǒ jiāo báijuànr.

He couldn't even answer a single question; he could only turn in a blank paper.

2. 我们一个任务也没完成,交了白卷.

Wǒmen yīge rènwù yěméi wánchéng, jiāole báijuànr.

We failed to accomplish a single task; we "washed out."

交 班 Jiāo bān

To hand over to the next shift

1. 咱们下午四点～. Zǎnmen xiàwǔ sìdiǎn jiāo bān. We will be relieved by the next shift at four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. 做不完这个活儿交不了班. Zùobù-wán zhìge huór jiāobù liǎobān. If we don't finish this job we cannot hand over to the next shift.

交 兵 Jiāobīng <め7

To wage war

两国～龙虎斗. Liǎng gúo jiāobīng lónghǔdòu. When two nations are at war it will be like a dragon fighting a tiger (both have to suffer a lot).

交 叉 Jiāochā

Cross; intersect; overlapping; alternate

1. 两条公路在这里～. Liǎngtiáo gōnglù zài zhèli jiāochā. The two highways intersect here.

2. 作业～进行. Zuòyè jiāochā jìnxíng. The jobs are carried on alternately.

交 差 Jiāo·chāi

To report back to higher authorities after accomplishing a task

1. 任务完成啦, 可以向县长～啦. Rènwù wánchéngla, kéyǐ xiàng xiànzhǎng jiāo chāi la. Our task is complete; we can report back to the county magistrate.

2. 请您开个收据，我们回去好～.
Qǐngnín kāige shōujù, wǒmen húiqù hǎo jiāo-chāi.
Please make out a receipt for us to present when we return.

3. 论文写不完，交不了差. Lùnwén xiěbùwán, jiāobù-liǎo-chāi. If the dissertation isn't finished (I) can't report back.

交 錯 Jiāocuò

Criss cross, zigzag

1. 这里的沟渠纵横～. Zhèlide gōuqú, zònghéng jiāocuò. The ditches here criss cross with each other.

2. 这里的地形犬牙～. Zhèlide dìxíng quǎnyá jiāocuò. The topography here is jagged and uneven.

交 代 Jiāodài

To make clear; to brief; to assign

1. 他接你的工作，你给他～. Tā jiē nǐde gōngzuò, nǐ gěi tā jiāodài. He is your successor. So, you brief him on his job.

2. 上级向下级～了任务. Shàngjí xiàng xìají jiāodàile rènwù. The higher authorities have briefed their subordinates on their duties.

交 代 Jiāodài

To make reference to; to account for; to justify oneself

1. 作者对此未作进一步～. Zuòzhě duì cǐ wèizuò jìn-yī-bù jiaodài. The author has made no further reference to this.

2. 这个问题我没法～. Zhège wèntí wǒ méifǎ jiāodài. I cannot answer this question. or: It is improper for me to hand over this problem (only partially solved as it is).

3. 这么说实在～不过去. Zhème shūo shízài jiāodài búgùoqù. It would not be justifiable to put it this way.

交代 Jiāodài

To brief; to tell; to make clear to

1. 经理再三～我们,要把账目结清.
Jīnglǐ zàisān jiāodài wǒmen, yàobǎ zhàngmù jíeqīng.
The manager repeatedly told us to have the accounts closed and clarified.

2. 他妈妈一再～我们要照管好她的孩子.
Tā māma yízài jiāodài wǒmen yào zhàoguǎnhǎo tāde háizi.
His mother instructed us again and again to carefully look after her child.

交代 Jiāodài

To confess; to introduce (a fact, policy, question, etc.)

1. 你做了什么坏事?～吧! Nǐ zùole shénme huài shr? jiāodài ba. What crime have you commited? Confess!

2. 我们向他～了政策,他～了不少问题.
Wǒmen xiàng tā jiāodàile zhèngcè, tā jiāodàile bùshǎo wèntí.
We explained the policy to him. He (then) raised many questions.

交底 Jiāo-dǐ

To tell what one's real intentions are. To tell all.

1. 这件事情我给你～吧! Zhèjiàn shì, wǒ gěi nǐ jiāo-dǐ, ba! Let me tell you all (the truth) about this matter.
2. 当事人不～,我心里没数. DāngShìrén bù jiāo-dǐ, wǒ xīnli méishù. Since the people concerned have not revealed to me what their real intentions are, I have no ideas (on this matter).

交鋒 Jiāo-fēng

To start a battle; to confront

1. 两军刚一～,胜败就已分明. Liǎngjūn gāngyì jiāo-fēng, Shèngbài jìuyǐ fēnmíng. As soon as the battle between the two armies began it was immediately clear which one would win.
2. 不必迴避分歧要敢于思想～. Búbì húibi fēnqí, yào gǎnyǘ sīxiǎng jiāo-fēng. Do not refrain from being different; one must be bold enough to confront an idea.

交付 Jiāofù

To pay; to deliver; to put to

1. 租房要先～定金. Zúfáng yào xiān jiāofù dìngjīn. To rent a dwelling one must first put down a deposit.
2. 工厂盖成,已经～使用. Gōngchǎng gàichéng, yǐjīng jiāofù shǐyòng. The factory has been constructed; it is already put into operation.

3. 提案已经～表决. Tǐàn yǐjīng jiāofù biǎojúe.

The motion has already been put to a vote.

交割 Jiāogē

To complete a business transaction

货款全部～. Huòkuǎn quánbù jiāogē.

Payment for this transaction has been completed.

交工 Jiāo gōng

To hand over a completed project

这座楼房已经～. Zhè zuò lóufáng yǐjīng jiāogōng.

This multistoried building is already completed and handed over.

交還 [还] Jiāohuán

To hand back; to return

1. 借的书要按期～图书馆. Jiède shūyào ànqí jiāohuán túshūguǎn. Books borrowed must be duly returned to the library.
2. 这块地方租期已到, 要～给原主. Zhèkài dìfang zuqí yǐdào, yào jiāohuán gěi yúanzhǔ. The lease for this piece of land is due and it will have to be handed back to the owner.

交换 Jiāohuàn

To exchange; to swap; to barter

1. 两国～货物. Liǎnggúo jiāohuàn huòwù. The two countries exchange goods.
2. 两军～战俘. Liǎng jūn jiāohuàn zhànfú. The two armies exhanged prisoners of war.
3. 两队～队旗. Liǎngduì jiāohuàn duìqí. The two teams exchanged pennants.

4. 双方～意见. Shuāngtāng jiāohuàn yìjiàn.
The two sides exchanged ideas.

5. 我们两校～教员和学生. Wŏmen liăngxiào jiāohuàn jiàoyuán hé xuésheng. Our two schools exchange instructional staff and students.

交 火 Jiāo huŏ

To exchange fire

双方～，互有伤亡. Shuāngfāng jiāohuŏ, hùyŏu shāng-wáng.
Both sides exchanged fire and suffered some casualties.

交 貨 Jiāo huò

To deliver commodities

1. 他们按期～ Tāmen ànqí jiāo huò.
They delivered on time.

2. 我们分批～. Wŏmen fēnpī jiāo huò.
We deliver in separate batches.

交 際 Jiāojì

To socialize; social intercourse

1. 我们要和他们来往～. Wŏmen yàohé tāmen láiwăng jiāojì. We should socialize with them.

2. 她善于～. Ta shànyú jiāojì. She is adroit at social intercourse.

交 集 Jiāojí

To have mixed feelings of (emotions); to happen simultaneously

1. 回想往事，令人百感～. Huíxiăng wăngshì, lìngrén băigăn jiāojí. Thinking back on past events,

makes one have very mixed emotions.

2. 刚想出门,忽然雷雨～. Gāngxiǎng chūmén, hūran leíyǔ jiāojí. I was on the verge of going out, when thunder struck and rain fell simultaneously.

3. 夫妻长期分离,今天终于团聚,真是悲喜～. Fūqī chángqí fēnlí, jīntiān zhōngyú tuánjù, zhēnshì bēixǐ jiāojí. Husband and wife were separated for so long and are finally reunited, it is really an occassion both for laughter and for tears.

交加 Jiāojiā

To happen simultaneously; to have mixed feeling of

1. 风雪～,交通暂时中断. ～ Fēngxǔe jiāojiā, jiāotūng zhànshí zhōngduàn. There is a storm with strong wind and snow. Traffic is temporarily interrupted.

2. 当年不知上进,如今悔恨～. Dāngnián bùzhī shàngjìn, rújīn hǔihèn jiāojiā. Not knowing to improve one's-self in by gone years, one is left now with bitter remorse.

3. 他被折磨得贫病～. Tā beì zhé-móde pínbìng jiāojiā. His condition is so degenerated that he is plagued by both poverty and illness.

4. 雷电～ Léidiàn jiāojiā.
A raging thunder storm.

5. 惊喜～ Jīngxǐ jiāojiā.
Mixed feelingsof surprise and happiness.

交界 Jiāojiè

To have a common boundary; a common boundary

明尼苏达州北部跟加拿大～. Míngnísūdá zhōu běibù gēn jiānádà jiāojiè. The state of Minnesota is bordered by Canada in the North.

交接 Jiāojiē

To join, connect

现在正是春夏～的季节. Xiànzài zhèngshì chūnxìa jiāojīe de jìjié. This is the season when spring and summer converge.

交接 Jiāojiē

To change or relieve (a shift)

1. 上下班要～好. Shàngxiàbān yào jiāojiē haǒ. The changing of shifts must be properly arranged.
2. 我们每天下午四点～班. Wǒmen měitiān xiàwǔ sìdiǎn jiāojiē bān. We change shift at 4 p.m. everyday.

交接 Jiāojiē

To associate

他～的朋友都是政界人士.

Tā jiāojiēde péngyǒu dōushì zhèngjiè rénshì. The friends he associates with are all politicians.

交卷 Jiāo-juàn

To hand in an examination paper; to fulfill and assignment

1. 学生答完题赶快～. Xúeshēng dǎwán tí gǎnkuài

jiāo-juàn. The student, having answered all the questions, quickly handed in the examination paper.

2. 任务没完成，交不了卷儿。 Rènwù méi wánchéng, jiāo bùliǎojuàn. The job is not done. In no way is the assignment fulfilled.

交困 Jiāokùn

Having difficulties simultaneously

他们日子不好过，内外～。 Tāmen rìzi bùhǎogùo, nèiwài jiāokùn. They are having a bad time. They are beset with difficulties both at home and in the outside world.

交流 Jiāolíu

Exchange

1. 两位校长～办学经验。 Liǎngwèi xiàozhǎng jiāolíu bànxúe jīngyàn. The two principals exchanged their administrative experience.

2. 两国进行文化～。 Liǎnggúo jìnxíng wénhùa jiāolíu. The two countries engage in cultural exchange.

3. 两国签订经济技术～协定。 Liǎnggúo qiānding jīngjì jìshu jiāolíu xíe-dìng. The two countries concluded an agreement on economic and technical exchange.

交納 Jiāonà

To pay (tax or dues)

1. 我们每年向政府～所得税。 Wǒmen měinián xiàng zhèngfǔ jiāonà suǒdéshùi. We pay income tax to the government every year.

2. 入会的人要～五元会费。 Rùhùide rén yào

jiāonà wǔyuán huìfèi. Incoming members pay an association fee of five dollars.

交配 Jiāopèi

Mating, copulation

1. 两隻熊猫～. Liǎng zhī xióng-māo jiāopèi.
The two pandas are mating.

2. ～期已经过了. Jiāopèi-qī yǐjīng guòle.
Mating season is already over.

交迫 Jiāopò

Threatened simultaneously by -- and --

1. 从前我们过着饥寒～的子 Cóngqián wǒmen guòzhe jīhán jiāopò de rìzi. Formerly our days were threatened simultaneously by hunger and cold.

2. 他因为贫病～而自殺. Tā yīnwèi pínbìng jiāopò ér zìshā. He committed suicide under the pressure of both poverty and sickness.

交融 Jiāoróng

To blend, mingle

两家关係如水乳～. Liǎngjīa guānxi rú shuǐrǔ jiāoróng. The two families mingle with each other in perfect harmony (as water with milk).

交涉 Jiāoshè

To negotiate; to negotiate as a representative

1. 我跟他～了半天也不行. Wǒ gēn tā jiāoshèle bàntiān yěbùxíng. I negociated with him for quite a long time,

yet still things are not okay.

2. 大使出面～，要求释放被押人员. Dàshř chūmiàn jiāoshè, yāoqiú shìfàng bèiyā rényuán. The Ambassador appeared as a representative to demand release of the personnel in custody.

3. 谁去办～也不行. Sheíqù bànjiāoshè yěbùxíng. No matter whoever negotiates, the result is always negative.

交手 Jiāo shǒu

To come to grips; to fight hand to hand

1. 双方刚一～就显出了高低. Shūang-fāng gāng-yì jiāoshǒu, jiù xiǎnchūle gāodī. As soon as the sides came to grips, it was clear immediately who would have the upper hand.

2. 跟他～，你赢不了. Gēn tā jiāoshǒu, nǐ yíng bùliǎo. You cannot win in a fight with him.

交談 Jiāotán

To talk with each other; to converse; chat

1. 他们～了好久，也找不出解决的办法
Tāmen jiāotánle háojiǔ, ye zhǎobùchū jiě juéde bàn-fǎ.
They talked for a long time, but still could not find a solution.

2. 两国领导人进行了友好的～. Liǎngguó lǐngdǎorén jìnxíngle yǒuhǎode jiāotán. Leaders of the two countries held a meeting of friendly talks.

3. ～总比交战好.　　Jiāotán zǒngbǐ jiāozhàn hǎo.
To talk it over is certainly better than to fight it out.

交替 Jiāotì

To replace; alternately; in turn

1. 新旧不断～，事物才能发展.　　Xīnjiù búduàn jiāotì, shìwù cáinéng fāzhǎn.　　Things can progress only when the new continuously replace the old.
2. 他们两个人～上场.　　Tāmen liǎngge rén jiāotì shàng chǎng.　　The two of them appear on stage alternately.
3. 两大党～执政.　　Liǎngdàdǎng jiāotì zhízhèng.
The two major parties were alternately in power.
4. 学习和休息～进行.　　Xúexí hé xiūxi jiāotì jìnxíng.　　Alternate between study and rest.

交通 Jiāotōng

To communicate; communication

1. 阡陌～.　　Qiānmò jiāotōng. The Criss cross footpaths between the rice fields are linked together.
2. 这里～方便.　　Zhèli jiāotōng fāngbiàn.
Communication here is convenient.

交頭接耳 Jiāotóu jiē'ěr

Whisper to each other

你们不要在那儿～.　　Nǐmen búyào zài nàr jiāotóu jiē'ěr.
Don't you be whispering to each other over there!

交 往 **Jiāowǎng**

Association; contact

1. 两国～越来越频繁. Liǎngguó jiāowǎng yuèlái yuè pínfán. Contact between the two countries is becoming more frequent.
2. 跟外国人～要不亢不卑. Gēn wàiguó rén jiāowǎng yào bú kàngbùbē. In associating with foreigners one should neither be haughty nor humble.
3. 我跟他们～学到很多东西. Wǒ gēn tāmen jiāowǎng xúedào hěndūo dōngxi. I learned a lot by associating with them.
4. 民间～可以增进相互了解. Míngjiān jiāowǎng, kéyǐ zēngjìn xiānghù liáojǐe. Frequent contact between the people can propagate their mutual understanding.

交 尾 **Jiāowěi**

To copulate

动物～. Dòngwù jiāowěi. Animals copulate.

交 惡 **Jiāowù**

To fall foul of each other

两国关係～. Liǎngguó guānxi jiāowù.
The two countries have fallen foul of each other (the relationship between the two countries has become sour).

交 卸 **Jiāoxiè** **resign from office**

他～了官职, 回家养老. Tā jiāoxièle guānzhí, huíjiā yánglǎo. He has resigned from his political office and gone home to lead a retired life.

交心 Jiāo-xīn

To open one's heart to

1. 咱们要互相～. Zánmen yào hùxiang jiāoxīn.
We must have a heart-to-heart talk.

2. 跟他不能～. Gēntā bùnéng jiāo-xīn.
One cannot open one's heart to him.

交易 Jiāoyì

Business; to trade

1. 我们不愿意跟这家公司～. Wǒmen bú yuànyì gēn zhèijiā gōngsī jiāoyì. We do not want to do business with this company.

2. 两家公司做了一笔很大的～. Liǎngjiā gōngsī zuòle yībǐ hěndàde jiāoyì. The two firms have concluded a big business deal.

3. 你们国家有股票～吗？ Nǐmen guójiā yǒu gǔpiào jiāoyì ma? Is there trading of stocks in your country?

4. 我们不拿原则做～. Wǒmen bùná yuánzé zuò jiāoyì. We are not going to trade our principles.

交游 Jiāoyóu

To make friends

1. 他到处～. Tā dàochù jiāoyóu. He makes friends everywhere.

2. 他～很广. Tā jiāoyóu hěnguǎng. His circle of friends is quite broad.

交戰[战] Jiāozhàn wage war

1. 两国宣布～. Liǎngguó xuānbù jiāozhàn.

The two countries have declared war.

2. 两国～，不斩来使. Liǎngguó jiāozhàn, bùzhǎn láishǐ. Two countries at war will not execute each other's envoys.

交帳 Jiāo-zhàng

To render account; to account for

1. 我结算清楚就～. Wǒ jiésuàn qīngchǔ jiù jiāozhàng. As soon as I close the account I shall hand it over.

2. 事情办糟了，怎么向上级～？ Shìqing bànzāole, zěme xiàng shàngjí jiāo zhàng. We have messed up this affair. How can we account for it to our superiors?

交織 [织] Jiāozhī

To interweave; to interwine; to mingle

1. 这个料子是棉麻～的. Zhège liàozi shì miánmá jiāozhīde. This material is interwoven cotton and hemp.

2. 节日的烟火在夜晚的天空中～成一幅美丽的图画. Jiérìde yān huǒ, zài yèwǎn de tiān-kōng zhōng jiāozhī chéng yìfú měilìde túhuà. During the festival, fireworks com-bine with each other to paint a beautiful picture in the night sky.

3. 爱和恨～在一起. Ai hé hèn jiāozhī zài yìqǐ. Love and hate interweave together.

佼 Jiǎo

Handsome, beautiful

佼 Jiǎo〈书〉

美好. Měi hǎo. handsome, beautiful.

佼佼 Jiǎojiǎo

庸中—— Yōng zhōng jiǎojiǎo. A giant among dwarfs.

剿 Jiǎo

Send armed forces to suppress

剿[勦] Jiǎo

1. 他们去～匪. Tāmen qù jiǎofěi. They went out to suppress the bandits.

2. 怎么天天～匪,越～越多? Zěnme tiāntiān jiǎofěi, yuèjiǎo yuèduō? How come every day we put down the bandits but the more we suppress them the more appear?

剿除 Jiǎochú

Put down

军队～土匪. Jūnduì jiǎochú tǔfěi. The army put down the bandits.

剿滅[剿灭] Jiǎomiè wipe out

～土匪,人民才能安居乐业. Jiǎomiè tǔfěi, rénmín cáinéng ānjū-lèyè. Only when the bandits have been wiped out can the people live and work in peace.

勦(见'剿'条) Jiǎo

See jiǎo

叫 [口4] Jiào

1. 鸡～ Jī jiào. Cocks crow.
2. 狗～ Gǒu jiào. Dogs bark.
3. 猫～ Māo jiào. Cats mew.
4. 汽笛在～ Qìdí zài jiào. The Steam whistle is blowing.

叫 Jiào

Call

叫 Jiào

1. ～苦不迭. Jiào-kŭ bùdié. Pour out endless grievances.
2. ～苦连天. Jiào-kŭ liántiān. Incessantly complain to "high heaven."

叫/呌 Jiào cry, shout

1. 人家睡觉呐，你别大喊大～. Rén-jiā shuìjiào na, nĭ bié dà-hăn dà-jiào. People are sleeping, don't yell.
2. 你们家的狗也～，猫也～，鸡也～，怎么啦？ Nĭmen jiā de gŏu yĕ jiào, māo yĕ jiào, jī yĕ jiào, zĕn-me lā? Your dogs are barking, cats mewing and cocks crowing, what is going on?

叫 Jiào call

1. 有人～你. Yoŭ rén-jiào nĭ. Somebody is calling you.
2. 校长把学生～到办公室. Xiào-zhăng bă xuésheng jiào dào bàn-gōng-shì. The Principal called the students into the office.

叫 Jiào

电话～不通. Diàn-huà jiào bùtōng.
You cannot get through on the telephone.

叫 Jiào **hire**

我～一辆出租汽车到机场. Wǒ jiào yī liàng chūzū qìchē dào jīchǎng. I called a taxi to go to the airport.

叫 Jiào **order**

今天我请客咱们一人～一个菜. Jīn-tiān wǒ qǐng kè, zánmen yīrén jiào yī gè cài. Today I will treat you, each one order a dish.

叫 Jiào **name, call**

1. 你～什么？我～王安. Nǐ jiào shénme? Wǒ jiào wáng ān. What is your name? My name is Wang An.
2. 这～什么？这～豌豆黄儿. Zhè jiào shénme? Zhè jiào wǎn dòu huánger. What is this called? It is called garden peas.

叫 Jiào **call**

1. 英文的"PANACEA"中文～什么？ Yīng-wén de "Panacea" zhōng-wén jiào shénme? What do you call "Panacea" in Chinese?
2. 中文～"万灵药". Zhōng-wén jiào "wànlíngyào." It is called "wànlíngyào."

叫 Jiào **call**

1. 小伙子真～棒！ Xiǎo huǒzǐ zhēn jiào bàng! He is what one would call a really strong young fellow.
2. 我真～倒霉！ Wǒ zhēn jiào dǎoméi! That is what I call bad luck!
3. 他这一手真～绝！ Tā zhè yī-shǒu zhēn jiào jué! That move of his is what one would call superb!

叫 Jiào **tell**

我不～他去，他偏去. Wǒ bù jiào tā qù, tā piān qù. I didn't tell him to go but he insists on going.

叫 Jiào **order, tell**

1. 医生～他休息. Yī-shēng jiào tā xiūxi. The doctor told him to rest.
2. 她～我在这儿等她， Tā jiào wǒ zài zhèr děngtā. She told me to wait for her here.

叫 Jiào **(particle) indicates passive action**

1. 这孩子～人给打了. Zhè hái-zi jiào rén gěi dǎ-le. This child was beaten by others.
2. 小鸡～黄鼠狼给叼走了. Xiǎo-jī jiào huángshǔ-láng gěi diāo zǒu le. The little hen was snatched away by the yellow weasel.

叫板 Jiàobǎn

她拖长了腔儿正在～. Tā tuō cháng le qiāng(er) zhèng-zài jiàobǎn. She is holding the note of the melody for a long time signalling to the percussionist to start beating.

叫喊 Jiàohǎn **yell, shout**

1. 他大声地～："抓贼！" Tā dàshēng de jiàohǎn: "Zhuā Zéi!" He shouted: "Stop Thief!"
2. 你们年年～裁军，结果年年扩军. Nǐmen niánnián jiàohǎn cáijūn, jié-guǒ niánnián kuò-jūn. You yell about disarmament every year, but the outcome is that every year you buildup your army.

叫好 Jiào hǎo applaud

1. 观众纷纷～. Guān-zhòng fēnfēn jiào-hǎo.
The audience applauded wildly and shouted "bravo!"

2. 咱们给他叫个好儿. Zánmen gěi tā jiào gè hǎor .
Let's applaud him.

3. 唱了半天，没人～. Chàng-le bàntiān, méi-rén jiào-hǎo.
She sang for a long time, but nobody applauded her.

叫唤 Jiào-huàn cry out

1. 这孩子碰到墙上，疼得直～. Zhè hái-zi pèngdào qiáng-shàng, téng de zhí jiào-huàn. The child bumped against the wall, andcried out with pain.

2. 他～了半天，没人理. Tā jiào-huàn le bàntiān, méi-rén lǐ. He has been crying out for a while but nobody pays attention to him.

3. 别～! Bíe jiào-huàn! Don't yell!

叫唤 Jiào huàn

1. 麻雀在树上～个不停. Má-què zài shùshàng jiào huàn ge bùtíng. The sparrows in the tree sing without stopping.

2. 驴又～了. Lǚ yòu jiào-huàn le. The donkey brayed again.

叫苦 Jiào kǔ complain

1. 她失业以后～连天 Tā shī-yè yǐ-hòu jiào-kǔ liántiān. After she lost her job, she complained every day.

2. 她关进了集中营，暗暗～. Tā guān jìn-le jízhōng yíng, ànàn jiào-kǔ. She got lockedup in the concentration camp, she complains to herself.

叫罵 Jiàomà **shout curses**

1. 他到处～，谁都怕他. Tā dào-chù jiàomà, shéi dōu pà tā. He shouts curses everywhere, everybody is afraid of him.

2. 她闯进经理办公室拍着桌子～. Tā chuǎngjìn jīnglǐ bàngōngshì pāi-zhe zhuōzǐ jiàomà. **She barged into the manager's office, banged on the table and shouted curses.**

叫賣 [卖] Jiàomài **hawk**

他靠沿街～为生. Tā kào yánjiē jiàomài wéi-shēng. He makes his living by hawking his wares in the street.

叫門 [门] Jiào mén **call at the door**

1. 有人～. Yǒu rén jiào-mén. Somebody is knocking at the door.

2. 心里没愧不怕半夜鬼～. Xīnlǐ méikuì, bú pà bànyè guěi jiào-mén.

If one has a clear conscience one does not fear ghosts knocking in the middle of the night.

叫名 Jiàomíng **said to be**

这孩子～五岁，实际上还不到四岁. Zhè háizǐ jiàomíng wǔsuì, shí-jì-shàng hái bù dào sìsuì. This child is said to be five years old, but in reality the child is not yet four years old.

叫屈 Jiào qū **protest against an injustice**

1. 她到处喊冤～，可是没有人为她伸冤.
Tā dàochù hǎnyuān-jiào-qū, kě-shì méiyǒu rén wèi tā shēn-yuān.
She everyway cries out against her grievances but no one addresses them for her.
redresses

2. 你工资升了一级还～呢! Nǐ gōng-zī shēngle yī jí hái jiào-qū ne! Your salary has been raised up one level, why should you still complain?

叫嚷 Jiàorǎng **shout, clamour**

1. 你们不要在教室～. Nǐmen bùyào zài jiàoshì jiào-rǎng. Don't shout in the classroom.

2. 他们～要报仇. Tāmen jiàorǎng yào bàochóu. They clamour for revenge.

叫嚣 [囂] Jiàoxiāo **clamour**

1. 战争贩子大肆～战争. Zhànzhēng-fànzǐ dàsì jiàoxiāo zhànzhēng. The warmongers wantonly clamour for war.

2. 他们～要绑架总理. Tāmen jiàoxiāo yào bǎngjià zǒnglǐ. They clamour for the kidnapping of the premier.

叫醒 Jiào xǐng **wake up**

1. 快把孩子～，该上学啦. Kuài bǎ háizǐ jiào-xǐng, gāi shàngxué la. Quick, wake the children up, they have to go to school.

2. 这孩子睡得真死，怎么也叫不醒. Zhè háizi shuì dé zhēnsǐ, zěnme yě jiào bù xǐng. The child is sleeping soundly, no matter how hard you try, you cannot awake her up.

叫陣[阵] Jiào zhèn **challenge the enemy**

我们向敌军～. 他们不敢应战. Wǒmen xiàng díjūn jiàozhèn, tāmen bù gǎn yìngzhàn. We challenge the enemy, but they don't dare to accept the challenge.

叫座 Jiàozuò(r) **appeal to the audience**

1. 这位演员很～. Zhè wèi yǎnyuán hěn jiàozuò. This actor can draw a large audience.
2. 这出戏很～ Zhè chūxì hěn jiàozuò. This play appeals to the audience.
3. 这部电影艺术性很高，可是不～. Zhèbù diàn-yǐng yìshù-xìng hěn gāo kě-shì bù jiàozuò. This film's quality is very high, but it doesn't appeal to the audience.

叫做 Jiàozuò **be known as**

1. 这东西～冬虫夏草. Zhè dongxi jiàozuò dōngchóng xià-cǎo. This thing is known as Chinese caterpillar fungus.

? 瑜 2. 这叫做周隃打黄盖：一个愿打、一个愿挨. Zhè jiàozuò zhōu yú dǎ huáng gài . — yīgè yuàndǎ, yīge yuànái. This is known as "Zhouyu beats Huanggai": One likes to the beating, the other likes to get the beating.

儆 Jǐng ㄐㄧㄥˇ

To warn; admonish

1. ～戒 Jǐngjiè. To warn; to caution; warning; caution.

2. 以～效尤 Yǐ jǐng xiàoyóu. To warn others against following a bad example; as a warning to others.

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A DICTIONARY OF MANDARIN VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Volume II

劫 Jié **rob, plunder**

1. 劫富济貧 Jié fù jì pín. Rob the rich to help the poor.
2. 打家劫舍 Dǎ jiā jié shè. Loot; plunder.
3. 有的人説他的经济政策是劫富济貧 Yǒu de rén shuō tā de jīngjì zhèng cè shì jié fùjì pín. Someone says that his economic policy is to rob the rich and help the poor.

劫持 Jiéchí **hijack, kidnap**

1. 幾個人～了一架飛機 Jǐgè rén jiéchí le yíjià fēijī. Several people hijack an airplane.
2. 他們～了幾個人質逃往國外. Tāmen jiéchí le jǐge rénzhí táo wǎng guó wài. They kidnapped some people and went to a foreign country.

劫奪 [夺] Jiéduó **plunder**

这些土匪到處～. Zhèxiē tǔfěi dàochù jiéduó.
These bandits plunder everywhere.

劫掠 Jiélüè **plunder**

这些強盗～许多財物. Zhèxiē qiángdào jiélüè xǔduō cáiwù. These bandits plunder a lot of property.

劫獄 Jié yù **Break into a jail and rescue a prisoner**

他们企图～. Tāmen qìtú jié yù. They attempt to break into the jail and rescue prisoners.

傑出 Jiéchū **outstanding**

1. 他是科学史上的一位～的人材. Tā shì kēxuéshǐ shàng de yíwèi jiéchū de réncái. He is an outstanding person in the history of science.
2. 他对物理学做出了～的贡献 Tā duì wùlǐxué zuò chū le jiéchū de gòngxiàn. He has great contribution in physics.

介 Jiè

Be situated in between

1. 安大略湖～于美国和加拿大之间. Āndàlüèhú jièyú měiguó hé jiānádà zhījiān. Lake Ontario lies in between the U.S.A. and Canada.
2. 这种东西～于动、植物之间. Zhè zhǒng dōngxī jièyú dòng zhí wù zhījiān. This is something between an animal and a plant.

介入 Jièrù

To intervene; to get involved

1. 美国～了两国争端. Měiguó jièrùle liǎng guó zhēng duān. The U.S.A. intervened in the dispute between the two countries.
2. 我们不～派别斗争. Wǒmen bú jièrù pài bié dòuzhēng. We are not involved in the factional strife.

介绍 Jièshào

To introduce

1. 我给你们～一下. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào yǐxià. Let me introduce you people.
2. 我给你～一个对象. Wǒ gěi nǐ jièshào yígè duìxiàng. Let me introduce you to someone (i.e. a potential marriage partner.)
3. 谁～他入会的? Shéi jièshào tā rù huì de? Who recommended him as a new member?

介绍 Jièshào

To brief

1. 現在请張先生～一下我们学校的情况.
   Xiàn zài qǐng zhāng xiān shēng jièshào yíxià wǒmen xuéxiào de qǐng kuàng. Now I invite Mr. Chang to brief us on the condition of our school.
2. 請你～一下你们的教学方法. Qǐng nǐ jièshào yíxià nǐmen de jiàoxué fāngfǎ. Please brief us on your teaching methodology.

介绍 Jièshào

To introduce; to sponsor

～人寫了一封～信. Jièshàorén xiě le yìfēng jièshào xìn. The sponsor wrote a letter of introduction.

介意 Jiè yì

To take offense; to mind

这些都是无心中说出的話，請不必～.
Zhèxiē doū shì wú xīn zhōng shuō chū de huà, qǐng bú bì jìe yì.
This was all said unintentionally, please do not take offense.

借 Jiè

To borrow, to lend

1. 我向銀行～錢. Wǒ xiàng yínháng jiè qián.
   I borrow money from the bank.
2. 我向图書館～書. Wǒ xiàng túshūquǎn jiè shū. I borrow the book from the library.
3. 我跟朋友～車. Wǒ gēn péngyǒu jièchē.
   I borrow a car from my friend.

4. 有～有还，再～不難. Yǒujiè yǒuhuán, zài jiè bùnán.
It is not going to be hard to borrow it again, if you return it after used.

借 Jiè

Borrow, lend

1. 銀行～錢给我. Yǐnháng jièqián gěi wǒ.
The bank lends money to me.
2. 图書館～書给我. Tú shū guǎn jièshū gěi wǒ.
The libarary lends books to me.
3. 朋友～車给我. Péngyǒu jièchē gěĭ wǒ.
My friend lends car to me.

借 Jiè **make use of**

1. 他～这件事大做文章. Tā jiè zhè jiàn shì dà zuò wénzhāng. He took this matter and made a big fuss.
2. 他～着这个碴儿跟人吵架. Tā jiè zhe zhège chár gēn rén chǎo jià. He uses this as an excuse, to argue with others.
3. 不要～故闹事. Bú yào jiè gù nàoshì!
Don't use this as an excuse to make trouble.

借 Jiè （習用語）

1. ～刀殺人 Jiè dāo shārén. Murder with a borrowed knife -- make use of another person to get rid of an adversary.

1. ～古諷今 Jiè gǔ fēng jīn. Use the past to ridicule the present.

4. ～花献佛 Jiè huā xiàn fó. Present Buddha with borrowed flowers -- borrow something to make a gift of it.

5. ～米还糠 Jiè mǐ huán kāng. Borrow rice, and return the chaff -- take advantage of somebody.

6. ～尸还魂 Jiè shī huán hún. (of a dead person's goal) find reincarnation in other's corpse.

7. ～题发挥 Jiè tí fā huī. Make use of the subject under disscussion to put over one's ideas.

借貸 Jièdài **borrow or lend money**

1. 这家公司为了避免破产只得向銀行～. Zhèjiā gōngsī wèi le bìmiǎn pòchǎn zhǐ dé xiàng yínháng jièdài. The company has to borrow money from the bank in order to avoid from bankrupcy.

2. 現在向銀行～，利率太高. Xiànzài xiàng yínháng jièdài, lìlǜ tài gāo. The interest is too high if you borrow money from bank now.

借端 Jièduān **find an excuse**

1. 地痞流氓～生事. Dì pǐ liúmáng jièduān shēngshì. The local ruffians find an excuse to make trouble.

2. 希特勒～侵略別國. Xītèlè jièduān qīnlüè bié guó. Hitler found an excuse to aggress on other countries.

借故 Jiègù **use as a pretext**

1. 他～不来. Tā jiègu bùlái. Under this pretext, he didn't come.
2. 他～拒绝. Tā jiègù jùjué. Under this pretext, he rejected.

借光 Jiè guāng **excuse me**

1. ～，让我們过去. Jiè guāng, ràng wǒmen guòqù. Excuse me, let us go through.
2. ～，邮局在那儿? Jiè guāng, yóujú zài nǎr? Excuse me, where is the post office?

借火(儿) Jiè huǒ(r) **ask for a light**

1. 劳驾，借个火儿. Láo jià, jiè ge huǒr? Excuse me, can I borrow your match?
2. 我没带火柴，得去～儿. Wǒ méi dài huǒ chái, dé qù jiè huǒr. I didn't have the match with me, I have to borrow it.

借鑒[鉴] Jièjiàn **draw lessons from**

1. 我們可以～历史的经验，也可以～外國的经验. Wǒmen kěyǐ jièjiàn lìshǐ de jǐngyàn, yě kěyǐ jièjiàn wàiguó de jǐngyàn. We may draw lesson from past experiencesand the experiences of other countries.
2. 历史的经验可以做为我們的～. Lìshǐ de jǐngyàn kěyǐ zuò wéi wǒmen de jièjiàn. Past experiences can be our lessons.

借口 Jièkǒu **use as an excuse**

1. 这孩子～有病逃学. Zhè háizi jièkǒu yǒu bìng táoxué. Under the excuse of illness, the child didn't go to the class.
2. 他～有事提前下班. Tā jièkǒu yǒushì tíqián xiàbān. Under the excuse of doing something else, he left the office earlier.
3. 不能拿这个作～. Bù néng ná zhè ge zuò jièkǒu. This cannot be an excuse.

借宿 Jiè sù **put up for the night**

这附近没有旅馆，咱们得到朋友家～.
Zhè fùjìn méiyǒu lǚgǔan, zánmen dě dào péngyǒujiā jiè sù.
There is no hotel nearby, we have to go to friend's place and ask to stay for the night.

借問 [问] Jièwèn **May I ask**

～去芝加哥怎麼走? Jièwèn qù zhījiāgē zěnme zǒu?
May I ask, how can I get to Chicago?

借以 Jièyǐ **so as to**

1. 老師举了几个例子，～说明这个道理. Lǎoshī jǔle jǐge lìzi, jièyǐ shuōmíng zhège dàolǐ. In order to illustrate the principle the teacher uses some examples.
2. 他讲了一个历史上的故事，～諷刺今天的現实.
Tā jiǎngle yíge lìshǐshàng de gùshì, jièyǐ fěngcì jīntiān de xiànshí. He told a story taken place in history in order to ridicule the present.

借用 Jièyòng **borrow, use something for another purpose**

1. 我們～一下您的梯子可以嗎? Wǒmen jièyòng yí xià nín de tīzi kěyǐ mā? Can we borrow your ladder for a moment, please?

2. 他～一句中国成語来说明这个道理. Tā jièyòng yíjù zhōngguó chéng yǔ lái shuōmíng zhège dàolǐ. He used a Chinese idiom to explain this principle.

借债 Jiè zhài **borrow money**

1. 他失业多年,靠～度日. Tā shīyè duōnián, kào jiè zhài dùrì. He has been out of job for many years; he has to live by borrowing money.

2. 我們旧债没有还,又得借新债. Wǒmen jiùzhài méi yǒu huán, yòu dě jiè xīnzhài. We have not return the old debt, but we have to borrow some more.

3. 不是万不得已,我們不願意～. Búshì wàn bù dé yǐ, wǒmen bú yuàn yì jiè zhài. If it is not out of absolute necessity, we will not borrow money.

借支 Jièzhī **ask for an advance on one's pay**

我要出差几个月,工資可以～嗎? Wǒ yào chūchāi jǐ gē yuè, gōngzī kěyǐ jièzhī ma? I have to go on a business trip for few months; can I have advance pay?

借重 Jièzhòng **rely on for support**

1. 这些領導人非常～他们的智囊团. Zhèxiē lǐngdǎorén fēicháng jièzhòng tāmen de zhǐnáng tuán. The leaders depend very much on their think tank.

2. 今後～您的地方还很多. Jīn hòu jièzhòng nín de dìfāng hái hěnduō. We will need a lot more of your

help in the future.

借助 Jièzhù **have the aid of, draw support from**

1. 观察细菌要～显微鏡. Guānchá xìjūn yào jièzhù xiǎn wéijìng. It needs the aid of microscope to observe the bacteria.
2. 观察天体要～望远鏡. Guānchá tiāntǐ yào jièzhù wàngyuǎn jìng. Observing the celestial bodies needs the aid of telescope.
3. 为此他们不得不～西方. Wèicǐ tāmen bù dé bù jièzhù xīfāng. Because of this, they have to ask the Western for help.

儆 Jĭng

To warn; admonish

1. 儆戒 Jĭngjìe. To warn; to caution; warning; caution.
2. 以～效尤. Yĭ jĭng xiàoyóu. To warn others against following a bad example; as a warning to others.

久 Jiǔ

For a long time

1. 我們很～没见面啦！ Wǒmen hěn jiǔ méi jiàn miànle! We haven't seen each other for a long time.

2. 你来美国多～了？ Nǐlái měiguó duōjiǔ le? How long have you been in the United States?

3. 咱们是～别重逢. Zánmen shì jiǔbié chóng féng. We met after a long separation.

4. 这支军队～经锻煉，百战百胜. Zhèzhī jūnduì jiǔ jīng duàn liàn, bǎizhàn bǎishèng. This army has been trained for a long time. They are always victorious.

久留 Jiǔliú

To stay for a long time

1. 他～不去. Tā jiǔliú búqù. She stays there for a long time without going to anywhere.

2. 这里不是～之地. Zhèlǐ bú shì jiǔliú zhīdì. This is not the place one can stay long term.

久違［违］ Jiǔwéi （客套話）

Tohave not seen somebody for a long time.

～了，这一向可好吗！ Jiǔ wéi le, zhè yí xiàng kě hǎo ma? I have not seen you for ages; how have you been?

久仰 Jiǔyǎng （客套話）

Tohave long desired to know somebody

A: ①. 这位是李教授. Zhè wèi shì Lǐ jiào shòu. This is Professor Li.

2. B: ～，～ Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. I've long been looking forward to meeting you.

久遠［远］ Jiǔyuǎn

A long time

1. 这个建筑物年代～ Zhège jiàn zhú wù nián dài jiǔyuǎn. This building dates from many years back.
2. 如此～的事，谁还记得住呢？ Rúcǐ jiǔyuǎn de shì, shéi hái jì dé zhù ne? Who can remember things so far back?

局促 Júcù **cramped, (of time) short**

1. 地方～，容纳不下 Dìfāng júcù, róngnà búxià. The place is rather cramped; it cannot hold that much.
2. 时间～，来不及办手续. Shíjiān júcù, láibùjí bàn shoǔxù. We don't have enough time to go through the formalities.

侷促/跼促 Júcù **feel constraint**

他显得～不安的样子. Tā xiǎndé júcù bùānde yàngzi. He looks like ill at ease.

咀嚼 Jǔjué **chew**

吃東西要慢々～. Chī dōngxi yào mànmàn jǔjué. When you eat, you have to chew slowly.

咀嚼 Jǔjué **ruminate**

这篇文章含义很深，需要仔细～. Zhèpiān wénzhāng hányì hěnshēng, xūyào zǐxì jǔjué. The article has deep meaning, it should be read carefully.

具 Jù **possess, have**

1. 初～規模 Chūjù guīmó.

   Have begun to take shape.

2. 略～輪廓 Luèjù lúnkuò.

   Have begun to take shape.

3. 謹～薄礼 Jĭnjù bólĭ.

   Allow me to present to you this trifling gift.

具備 [备] Jùbèi **possess**

他学跳午～很好的條件. Tā xué tiaŏwŭ jùbèi hĕnhaŏde tiáojiàn. She is well-suited to dancing.

具名 Jùmíng **sign**

部長必須在文件上～Bùzhăng bìxū zà wénjiàn shàng jùmíng.
The minister must sign the document.

具體 [体] Jùtĭ **concrete**

1. 根据这項抽象的原則，订出一个～的計划.

   Gēnjù zhèxiàng chōuxiàngde yuánzé, dìngchū yíge jùtĭde jìhuà.

   Make a concrete plan according to this abstract principle.

2. 他談得很～. Tā tánde hĕn jùtĭ.

   She spoke in a very concrete way.

具有 Jùyŏu **have**

1. 工业革命～深远的影响. Gōngyiè gémìng jùyŏu shēnyuănde yĭngxiăng. The Industrial Revolution has profound influence.

2. 我們对于前途～信心. Wŏmen duìyú qiántú jùyŏu xìnxīn.

   We are confident of our career.

3. 这項政策～重大意义. Zhèxiàng zhèngcè jùyǒu zhòngdà yìyì.

The policy has great significance.

劇 [剧] Jù **acute, severe**

1. 他的病势一天一天加～. Tāde bìngshì yìtiānyìtiān jiājù. His illness is getting worse and worse every day.
2. 这种药有～毒. Zhèzhǒng yào yǒu jùdú. The drug is very poisonous.

劇烈 Jùliè **strenuous, fierce**

1. 这种运动很～. Zhèzhǒng yùndòng hěn jùliè. The exercise is very strenuous.
2. 他的心跳得很～. Tāde xīn tiàode hěn jùliè. His heart is beating wildly.
3. 战事一天比一天～. Zhànshì yìtiān bǐ yìtiān jùliè. The war is getting fiercer and fiercer every day.

倦 Juàn **weary, tired**

见"疲倦" (píjuàn)

1. 長途旅行太～. Chángtú lǚxíng tài juàn. Long distance travel is very weary.
2. 誨人不～. Huǐ rén bújuàn. Be tireless in teaching.
3. 孜々不～. Zīzī bújuàn. To work with diligence and without fatigue.

倔 Juè **gruff, surly**

1. 这人～着呐! Zhèrén juè zhe ne! This person is very stubborn!
2. 这老頭儿脾气挺～. Zhè lǎotoú(r) píqì tǐng juè. This old man's personality is unbending.

倔强 Juéjiàng **stubborn**

他的性格～. Tāde xìnggé juéjiàng. His personality is very stubborn.

俊 Jùn **handsome, pretty**

1. 这孩子挺～. Zhèháizi tǐng jùn. This child is very handsome.

2. 这个小姑娘長得多～. Zhègè xiǎogūniáng zhǎngde dūo jùn! What a beautiful little girl she is!

3. 我喜欢～孩子. Wǒ xǐhuān jùn háizi. I like handsome children.

俊美 Jùnměi **pretty**

小姑娘長得很～. Xiǎogūniáng zhǎngde hěn jùnměi. The little girl is very pretty.

俊俏 Jùnqiào **pretty and charming**

瞧这个小姑娘，多～！ Qiáo zhège xiǎogūniáng, dūo jùnqiào! Look at this little girl, how pretty and charming she is!

俊秀 Jùnxiù **pretty**

夏威夷山川～，气候宜人. Xiàwēiyí shānchuān jùnxiù, qìhoù yírén. The mountain and river in Hawaii are pretty, and the weather is pleasant.

卡 Kǎ **block**

1. 他的税单到了税务局給乀住了。 Tāde shuǐdān dàole shuìwùjú gěi kǎzhùle. His tax forms are stuck in the tax bureau.

2. 他带的东西在海关乀住了。 Tā dàide dōngxi zài hǎiguān kǎzhùle. The items he brought have been retained by customs.

卡 Kǎ **check**

1. 大学招生名额乀得很紧。 Dàxué zhāoshēng míngér kǎde hěn jǐn. The number of people allowed to enroll in the university is monitored very strictly.

2. 因为教育经费削减，学校开支乀得很紧。 Yīnwèi jiàoyù jīngfèi xiāojiǎn, xuéxiào kāizhī kǎde hěn jǐn. Because the education budget has decreased, the school expenditures have to be checked very carefully.

卡 Kǎ **block**

他们把我们的几条退路都乀住了。
Tāmen bǎ wǒmende jǐtiáo tuìlù dōu kǎzhùle. They blocked all of our escape routes.

卡 Kǎ/qiǎ **strangle**

暴徒用手乀住她的脖子。 Bàotú yòng shoǔ kǎ/qiǎ zhù tāde bōzi. The ruffian strangeled her neck with his fingers.

卡 Qiǎ **hold**

你把 衣服拿卡子乀住。 Nǐ bǎ yīfú ná qiǎzi qiǎzhù. Please hang the clothes up with the clothespins.

卡 Qiǎ **stuck**

小孩吃魚，让魚刺〜住嗓子了。 Xiǎohái chīyú, ràng yúcì qiǎzhù sǎngzile. When the child ate fish, the fish bone stuck in his throat.

卡 Qiǎ **stuck**

衣服〜在门缝了。 Yīfu qiǎ zài ménfèngle.
The clothes got stuck in a crack between a door and it's frame.

卡脖子 Qiǎ bózi. **throttle the neck**

他狠狠地〜她的脖子。 Tā hěnhěndi qiǎ tāde bózi.
He throttled her neck tightly.

卡脖子 Qiǎ bózi **cut off trade**

1. 他们不卖我们精密仪器，想卡我们脖子。 Tāmen bú mài wǒmén jīngmì yíqì, xiǎng qiǎ wǒmen bǒzi. They didn't sell us precise instruments, as if they were cutting off trade.
2. 他们用各种手段卡我们脖子。 Tāmen yòng gèzhǒng shǒuduàn qiǎ wǒmen bózi. They used every method to cut us off.
3. 他们用停止貨款来卡脖子。 Tāmen yòng tíngzhǐ huòkuǎn lái qiǎ bǒzi. They stopped payment in order to stop us.

卡壳 Qiǎ ké

手枪〜了。 Shoǔqiāng qiǎkéle. The cartridge jammed in the pistol.

卡壳 **Qiǎ ké**

1. 事情〜了，你去疏通疏通。 Shìqíng qiǎkéle, nǐ qù shūtōng shūtōng. The matter is at an impasse, you go mediate.

2. 官僚主义太严重了，这件事〜了，那件事搁浅了。 Guānliáo zhǔyì tài yánzhòngle, zhèjiàn shì qiǎké le, nàjiànshì gēqiǎnle. Bureaucracy is very serious, the matter gets stuck and is held up.

凯[凱]旋 Kǎixuán **triumphant return**

他们打了胜仗，〜而归。 Tāmen dǎle shèngzhàng, kǎixuán érguī. They won the battle and came back in triumph.

勘測 Kāncè **survey**

他们正在〜这块地形。 Tāmen zhèngzài kāncè zhè kuài dìxíng. They are surveying this place.

勘察 Kānchá **prospecting**

1. 他们对这一带进行地质〜. Tāmen duì zhè yídài jìnxíng dìzhi kānchá. They are doing geological prospecting.
2. 先〜后施工. Xiān kānchá hoù shīgōng. Explore first, then construct.

勘探 Kāntàn **exploration prospecting**

1. 他们正在〜这一带的矿藏和石油。 Tāmen zhènzài kāntàn zhèyídàide kuàngcáng hé shíyóu. They are exploring the area for mineral deposits and oil.
2. 他们〜出一个大煤矿. Tāmen kāntàn shū yígè dà méikuàng. They found a big coal mine.

勘誤 Kānwù **correct errors in printing**

1. 错字很多，需要〜. Cuòzì hěndūo, xūyào kānwù. There are many wrong words, corrections are needed.
2. 印一个〜表附在书后。 Yìn yígè kānwùbiǎo fùzài shū hòu. Print an errata and attach it at the back.

勘正 Kānzhèng **correct**

请您〜一下文字. Qǐng nín kānzhèng yíxià wénzì. Please correct the words.

刊 Kān **print**

今天报上～出了几幅照片。 Jīntiān bào shàng kānchūle jǐfù zhàopiān. Today's newspaper printed some pictures.

刊 Kān **publish**

1. 这本杂志是去年创～的。 Zhèběn zázhì shì qùnián chuàngkānde. The magazine was published last year.
2. 他们宣布下月停～。 Tāmen xuānbù xiàyuè tíng kān. They announced that they are going to stop publishing the magazine next month.

刊登 Kāndēng **publish**

1. 报纸天天～广告和新闻。 Bàozhǐ tiāntiān kāndēng guǎnggào hé xīngwén. Newspapers publish advertisements and news everyday.
2. 今天报上～了法国政府一项声明 Jīntiān bào shàng kāndēngle Fǎguó zhènfǔde yíxiàng shēngmíng. Today's newspaper published the French government's announcement.

刊行 Kānxíng **print and publish**

这本书已经～。 Zhèběn shū yǐjīng kānxíng. The book has already been printed and published.

刊印 Kānyìn **print and publish**

这篇文章在哪儿～？ Zhèpiān wénzhāng zài nǎ(r) kānyìn. Where was the article printed and published?

刊載 Kānzǎi **publish, carry**

今天报上～了许多有关中国的文章·

Jīntiān bào shàng kānzǎile xǔdūo yoǔguān zhōngguóde wénzhāng.

Today's newspaper published many articles on China.

亢 Kàng

High; haughty

我们的态度应当不～不卑.   Wŏmende tàidù yīngdāng búkàng bú bēi. Our attitude should be neither supercilious nor obsequious.

亢進 [进] Kàngjìn

Hyperfunction

他的甲状腺机能～.   Tāde jiăzhuàngxiàn jīnéng kàngjìn.   He has hyperthyroidism.

咳嗽 Késhòu cough

1. 这孩子直～. Zhè háizi zhí késòu. The child coughs all the time.
2. 这孩子冻得直～. Zhè háizi dòngde zhí késòu. The child is so cold that he coughs all the time.
3. 他轻轻地～了一声. Tā qīngqīngde késòu le yìshēng. He coughed softly.

可 Kě **be worth**

这部电影〜看。 Zhè bù diànyǐng kěkàn.

The movie is worth seeing.

可 Kě **can**

1. 这个东西〜大〜小。 Zhègè dōngxi kědà kěxiǎo.

   It can be big or small.

2. 我下班〜早〜晚。 Wǒ xiàbān kězǎo kěwǎn.

   I can stop working early or late.

可 Kě **need**

现在对我来说，电视是〜有〜无的，车是非有不〜的。

Xiànzài duì wǒ lái shüo, diànshì shì kěyǒu kěwúde, chē shì fēiyoǔ bùkěde. Now for me, it doesn't matter if I have television or not, but I have to have a car.

可 Kě **according to**

衣裳最好〜着身儿做 Yīshang zuì hǎo kězhe shēn(r) zhuò. It is better to make clothes according to your body.

可 Kě **suit**

吃冰淇淋正〜了孩子的心。 Chī bīngqīlín zhèngkěle háizide xīn. Eating ice cream satisfies the children.

可 Kě

1. 〜操左券 Kě cāo zǔoquàn. Be sure to succeed.
2. 〜乘之机 Kě chéng zhī jī. An opportunity that can be exploited to somebody's advantage.

3. ～歌可泣　　Kĕgē kĕqì.　　Move one to song and tears.

4. ～望而不可即　　Kĕwàng ér bùkĕjí.　　Within sight, but beyond reach.

5. ～想而知　　Kĕxiăng ér zhī.　　It is easy to figure out.

6. ～有可无　　Kĕyŏu kĕwú.　　Not essential.

可愛 [爱]　Kĕài　　lovely

1. 这小姑娘真～.　　Zhè xiăogūniáng zhēn kĕài. The little girl is very lovely.

2. 我想　我～的家乡.　　Wŏ xiăngniàn wŏ kĕàide jiāxiāng.　　I miss my beloved hometown.

可鄙　Kĕbĭ　　contemptible

抄袭别人文章是～的.　　Chāoxí biérén wénzhāng shì kĕbĭde.　Copying other's articlesis is contemptible.

可耻　Kĕchĭ　　shameful, disgraceful

1. 浪费～　　Làngfèi kĕchĭ.　　Wasting is shameful.

2. 说谎～　　Shuōhuăng kĕchĭ.　　Lying is disgraceful.

3. 自己不劳动靠剥削别人生活是～的　Zìjĭ bù láodòng kào bōxuē bĭerén shēnghúo shì kĕchĭde.　　Not working and living by exploiting others is disgraceful.

可觀 [观]　Kĕguān　　considerable

1. 这笔钱数目相当～.　　Zhèbĭqián　shùmù xiāngdāng kĕguān.　　The amount of money is　considerable.

2. 这次地震造成的损失很～ Zhècì dìzhèn zàochéngde sǔn shī hěn kěguān. The earthquake caused a considerable damage.

可貴[贵] Kěguì **commendable, valuable**

1. 舍己为人是～的。 Shějǐ wèirén shì kěguìde. Sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others is very commendable.

2. 我们应当学习他助人为乐的～品质。 Wǒmen yǐngdāng xuéxí tā zhùrén wéilède kěguì pǐnzhí. We should learn the fine quality of helping others from him.

可貴 Kěguì **praiseworthy**

短短的一年取得这样大的成绩，真是难得～ Duǎnduǎnde yìnián, qǔdé zhèyàng dà de chéngjì, zhēn shì nándé kěguì. Within one brief year, make such a progress is praiseworthy.

可恨 Kěhèn **hateful**

1. 这个家伙真～！ Zhègè jiāhuo zhēn kěhèn! The guy is very hateful.

2. 这孩子多～，刚栽的花儿就给拔了。 Zhè háizi dūo kěhèn, gāng zāide huā(r) jiù gěi bále. It is hateful that the children pulled out all the flowers that were just planted.

可見[见] Kějiàn **it is thus clear**

那棵树三个人抱不拢，～多粗了。 Nàkē shù sāngèrén bàobùlǒng, kějiàn dūo cūle. Three persons cannot get their arms around the tree, it is thus clear that the tree is very big.

可敬 Kějìng **respected**

1. 这位〜的老人临终前还在做好事。 Zhèwèi kějìngde lǎorén lǐnzhōng qián hái zài zhuò hǎoshì. The respected old man did good things for others before he died.
2. 这样的人实在〜可爱。 Zhè yàng de rén shízài kějìng kěài. Such people are very respected and loved.

可靠 Kěkaò **reliable**

1. 李先生为人〜。 Lǐ xiānshēng wéirén kěkào. Mr. Li is very reliable.
2. 这个消息是〜的。 Zhègè xiāoxi shì kěkàode. The information is reliable.
3. 这种说法不〜。 Zhèzhǒng shūofǎ bù kěkào. The saying is not reliable.

可口 Kěkǒu **tasty**

1. 你做的菜〜 Nǐ zuòde cài kěkǒu. Your cooking is tasty.
2. 还是家乡饭菜〜。 Hái shì jiāxiāng fàncài kěkǒu. Hometown cooking is delicious.

可憐 [怜] Kělián **have pity on**

1. 〜〜我吧！ Kělián kělián wǒ ba! Feel sorry for me please.
2. 他净干坏事，我们不能〜他。 Tā jìnggàn huàishì, wǒmen bùnéng kělián tā. He does bad things, we cannot feel sorry for him.

可憐 [怜] Kělián **pitiful**

1. 这孩子无依无靠，多～！ Zhè háizi wúyī wúkào, duō kělián. The child doesn't have any help, what a pitiful child.
2. 他装出一付～的样子。 Tā zhuāngchū yífù kěliánde yàngzi. He has a pitiable look.

可憐 [怜] Kělián

1. 这孩子瘦得～。 Zhè háizi shoùde kělián. The child is terribly thin.
2. 我们挣的钱少得～。 Wǒmen zhèngde qián shǎode kělián. Our income is terribly small.

可能 Kěnéng **possible**

1. 研究计划提前半个月完成是完全～的。 Yánjìu jìhuà tīqián bàngèyuè wánchéng shì wánquán kěnéngde. It is possible to finish the study plan half month earlier than it was planned.
2. 三个月学会一种外语是不～的。 Sāngèyuè xuéhuì yìzhǒng wàiyǔ shì bù kěnéng de. It is impossible to master a foreign language in three months.

可能 Kěnéng **probably**

1. 今天～不上课。 Jīntiān kěnéng bú shàngkè. Maybe there is no school today.
2. 老師～不来。 Lǎoshī kěnéng bù lái. The teacher probably won't come.

可怕 Kĕpà **fearful**

1. 龙卷风真～。 Lóngjuănfēng zhēn kĕpà.
   Tornadoes are terrible.
2. 原子战争很～。 Yuánzĭ zhànzhēng hĕn kĕpà.
   Nuclear war is very fearful.

3. 穷不～，懒才～。 Qóng bù kĕpà, lăn cái kĕpà.
Poverty is not fearful, but laziness is.

可欺 Kĕqī **easily duped**

你别以为我们软弱～。 Nĭ bié yĭwéi wŏmen ruănrò kĕqī. Don't think that I am easily duped.

可氣 [气] Kĕqì **annoying**

这孩子真～。刚收拾干净的屋子，又弄得乱七八糟。
Zhè háizi zhēn kĕqì, gāng shōushí gānjìngde wūzi yoù nòngde luànqībāzāo. The children made a big mess in the room that was just cleaned. How annoying.

可取 Kĕqŭ **desirable**

1. (我以为)李先生的意见比较～。 (Wŏ yĭwéi) Lĭ xiānshēngde yìjiàn bĭjiào kĕqŭ. (I think that) Mr. Li's opinion is desirable.
2. (我觉得)加强中美两国文化交流是～的。
   (Wŏ juéde) jiāqiáng zhōng Mĕi liănggúo wénhuà jiāoliú shì kĕqŭde. (I feel that) further cultural exchange between China and the United States is desirable.

3. 这个方案一无～之处。 Zhège fāngàn yīwú kěqǔ zhīchù. This plan has nothing to recommend it.

可人 Kěrén **tasty**

本店飯菜花样繁多.风味～. Běng diàn fàngcài, huāyàng fánduō, fēngwèi kěrén. Food in our restaurant is varied and tasty.

可身(儿) Kěshēn(r) **(dialect) fit nicely**

这件衣裳挺～ Zhèjiàn yīshang tǐng kěshēn(r). This piece of clothing fits nicely.

可體[体] Kětǐ **(dialect) fit nicely**

这件大衣很～。 Zhèjiàn dàyī hěn kětǐ. The over coat fits nicely.

可惡 Kěwù **hateful**

1. 这个家伙真～。 Zhège jiāhuo zhēn kěwù. The guy is very hateful.
2. 果蝇真～，差点儿把果园給毀了。 Guǒyíng zhēn kěwù, chàdiǎn(r) bǎ guǒyuán gěi huǐle. Fruitflies are awful, they almost destroyed the whole orchard.

可惜 Kěxī **It's a pity**

1. 到了北京没去天安门，真～。 Dàole Běijīng, méi qù TiānĀnMén, zhēn kěxī. It would be a pity if you went to Beijing without going to TianAnMen square.
2. 到了纽约，没参观自由神，真～。 Dàole NiǔYuē, méi cānguān ZìYóuShén, zhēn kěxī. It would be a pity if you went to New York City without visiting the Statue of Liberty.

可惜 Kěxī **It's a pity**

1. 〜我不能来。 Kěxī wǒ bùnéng lái.
What a pity I cannot come.

2. 〜我不会开车。 Kěxī wǒ búhuì kāichē.
What a pity I cannot drive.

可喜 Kěxǐ **heartening**

1. 你得了电影头奖真是〜可賀。 Nǐ déle diànyǐng tóu jǎng, zhēn shì kěxǐ kěhè. You won the first prize in the film contest, it is cause for congratulations!

2. 他的进步十分〜。 Tāde jìngbù shífēn kěxǐ.
His progress is very heartening.

可喜 Kěxǐ **gratifying**

1. 一年来我们在经济建设上取得了〜的成就。 Yìnián lái wǒmén zài jǐngjìjiànshè shàng qǔdéle kěxǐde chéngjiù.
We have made gratifying achievement in economic achievement since this year.

2. 谈判取得了〜的进步。 Tánpàn qǔdéle kěxǐde jìnbù.
Gratifying progress was made in negotiations.

可笑 Kěxiào **funny**

1. 他说的笑话真〜。 Tā shuōde xiàohuà zhēn kěxiaò. The joke he made is very funny.

2. 侯宝林说的相声真〜。 Hoú Bǎo-Lín shūode xiàngshēn zhēn kěxiào. The comic dialogues performed by Hou Bao-Lin are very funny.

可笑 Kěxiào **ridiculous**

1. 要我们投降·简直～! Yào wǒmen toúxiáng, jiǎnzhí kěxiào. To want us to give up is ridiculous.
2. 这简直是蚍蜉撼大树，～不自量 Zhè jiǎnzhí shì pífú hàn dàshù, kěxiào bú zìliàng. Ants trying to shake a big tree is simply ridiculous!

可心 Kě xīn **satisfying**

1. 这件事儿挺～. Zhèjiàn shì(r) tǐng kěxīn. It is satisfying.
2. 这么做正可我的心. Zhème zùo zhèng kě wǒde xīn. It is just satisfying me.
3. 他们的婚事可你的心吗? Tāmende hūnshì kě nǐdexīn mā? Are you satisfied with their marriage?

可行 Kěxíng **feasible**

1. 这个方案～. Zhège fāngàn kěxíng. The scheme is feasible.
2. 他的计划不～. Tāde jìhuà bù kěxíng. His plan is not feasible.

可疑 Kěyí **suspicious**

1. 他这几天鬼鬼祟祟，形迹～. Tā zhèijǐtiān guǐguǐsuìsuì, xíngjī kěyí. He has been sneaky these days, his actions are suspicious.
2. 这种说法很～ Zhèzhǒng shūofǎ hěn kěyí. This saying is very suspicious.

可以 Kěyǐ **can**

我〜帮助你· Wǒ kěyǐ bāngzhù nǐ.

I can help you.

只要下工夫·外语是〜学会的· Zhǐyào xià gōngfu, wàiyǔ shì kěyǐ xuéhuìde. If you study hard, you can master a foreign language.

可以 Kěyǐ **may**

1. 〜进来吗? Kěyǐ jìnlái mā? May I come?
2. 〜走了吗? Kěyǐ zǒule mā? May I go?

可以 Kěyǐ **can**

1. 这个东西〜吃吗? Zhègè dōngxi kěyǐ chī mā? Can it be eaten?
2. 这儿的书〜借吗? Zhè(r)de shū kěyǐ jiè mā? Can the books be borrowed?
3. 珍珠港谁都〜参观吗? Zhēnzhūgǎng shuí dōu kěyǐ cānguān mā? Can everybody visit Pearl Harbor?

可以 Kěyǐ **passable**

1. 这张画儿画得还〜。 Zhèizhāng huà(r) huàde hái kěyǐ. The picture is drawn fairly well.
2. 你的中国话说得还〜。 Nǐde ZhōngGuóHuà shuōde hái kěyǐ. Your Chinese is not at all bad.

可以 Kěyǐ **awful**

他这张嘴真〜·(厉害) Tā zhèizhāng zuǐ zhēn kěyǐ. (Lìhài) What a sharp tongue he has.

可意 Kěyì **satisfactory**

1. 这辆车你买得~吗? Zhèliàng chē nǐ mǎide kěyì mā? Do you satisfy with the car you bought?

2. 这 房子我住得不~ Zhè fángzi wǒ zhùde bù kěyì. I don't satisfy with the house I'm living in.

可憎 Kězēng **hateful, abominable**

1. 他的面目~ Tāde miànmù kězēng. His look is hateful.

2. 他的所做所为·令人~。 Tāde suǒzuò suǒwéi, lìngrén kězēng. His behavior is abominable!

可着 Kězhe **manage to make do**

1. 你就~这点钱买· Nǐ jiù kězhe zhèidiǎn qián mǎi. Make do with this amount of money.

2. ~身子裁衣服· Kězhe shēnzi cái yīfu. Cut the cloth according to your build.

可着劲儿 Kězhe jìnr) **do one's best**

1. 咱们都得~劲儿干。 Zánmen dōude kězhe jìn(r) gàn. We have to work as hard as we can.

2. 有的是·你们~劲儿吃吧! Yǒudeshì, nǐmen kězhe jìn(r) chī ba? There is a lot, eat as much as you can.

克 Kè **overcome**

咱们不能硬碰硬，要以柔～刚。
Zánmen bùnéng yìngpèngyìng, yaò yǐróukègāng. We cannot meet force with force, but must overcome force with gentleness.

克 Kè

1. ～勤～俭 Kèqín kèjiǎn. Be industrious and frugal.

2. ～己奉公 Kèjǐfènggōng. Wholehearted devotion to public duty.

3. 以柔～刚 Yǐróukègāng. Overcome force with gentleness.

4. 攻无不～，战无不胜。 Gōngwúbúkè, Zhànwúbúshèng. All conquering; even victorious.

克服 Kèfú **overcome**

1. 我们必须～这些困难。 Wǒmen bìxū kèfú zhèxiē kunnán. We must overcome these difficulties.

2. 应当～官僚主义作风。 Yīngdāng kèfú guānliaó zhǔyì zuòfēng. We should get rid of bureaucratic ways.

克復[复] Kèfù **recover**

1. 我军已经～失地。 Wǒjūn yǐjīng kèfù shīdì. Our army has already recovered lost territory.

2. 失地已经～。 Shīdì yǐjīng kèfù. The lost territory has already been recovered.

克己奉公 Kèjĭ fèng gōng **wholehearted devotion to public duty**

他受到称赞，因为他办事～奉公 Tā shòudaò chēngzàn, yīngwèi tā bànshì kèjĭfèng gōng. He is commended because he works selflessly for the public interest.

克扣 Kèkòu **embezzle part of what should be issued**

1. 师长～军饷。 Shízhăng kèkòu jūnxiăng.
   The division commander pocketed a portion of soldiers' pay.
2. 工头～了临时工的好多工钱 Gōngtóu kèkòu le línshígōngde haŏduō gōngqián. The boss pocketed a lot of the temporary worker's pay.

克勤克俭 Kèqín kèjiăn **be industrious and frugal**

他在生活上～。 Tā zài shēnghuóshàng kèqín kèjiăn
He has a very simple life.

克制 Kèzhì **restrain**

1. 她尽力～自己的感情。 Tā jìnlì kèzhì zìjĭde gănqíng. She tries hard to control her feelings.
2. 他没有发火儿，很～。 Tā méiyŏu fāhuŏr, hĕn kèzhì.
   He did not get angry, he controlled himself.

刻 Kè

1. ～不容缓　　Kè bù-rónghuǎn.　demand immediate attention

2. ～骨铭心　　Kègǔ míngxīn.　Be engraved on one's bones and heart -- remember with gratitude to the end of one's life.

3. ～苦耐劳　　Kèkǔ nàiláo.
hardworking, able to endure hard work

4. ～画入微　　Kèhuà rùwēi.
to describe thoroughly

5. ～意求工　　Kèyì qiúgōng.
sedulously strive for perfection

6. ～舟求剑　　Kēzhōu qiújiàn.
"cut a mark on the side of one's boat to indicate the place where one's sword has dropped into the river." -- take measures without regard to changesin circumstances.

刻 Kè　carve, engrave

1. 他用刀子～字.　　Tā yòng dāozi kèzì.　He carves words with a pocketknife.

2. 他会～图章　　Tā huì kè túzhāng.　He can engrave seals.

刻 Kè　a quarter, set time limit

1. 现在是十点一～.　　Xiànzài shì shídiǎn yíkè.
Now it is a quarter past ten.

2. 此事～不容缓.　　Cǐshì kèbù rónghuǎn.
This matter demands immediate attention.

刻板 Kèbǎn　cut blocks for printing

要制 一幅～.　　Yào zhì yìfú kèbǎn. We want to cut blocks for printing.

刻板 Kèbǎn **stiff, mechanical, inflexible**

1. 他的作风太～. Tāde zuò fēng tài kèbǎn.
His working style is too mechanical.

2. 这些文章写得很～ Zhèxiē wénzhāng xiěde
hěn kèbǎn. These articles are written too stiffly.

3. 不要～地抄袭日本的经验. Bú yào kèbǎndi
chāoxí RìBěnde jīngyàn. One must not mechanically borrow from the
experiences of Japan.

刻薄 Kèbó **unkind, harsh**

1. 对人不要太～. Duì rén bú yào tài kèbó.
Don't treat people harshly

2. 说话不要太～. Shuōhuà bú yào tài kèbó.
Don't speak so unkindly.

3. 他爱用尖酸～的话挖苦人. Tā ài yòng jiānsuān
kèbóde huà wākǔ rén. He likes to speak tartly and sarcastically to
people.

刻毒 Kèdú **spiteful**

1. 他很～，残害了好多人. Tā hěn kèdú, cánhàile
hǎoduō rén. He is very spiteful , he has harmed many people.

2. 不要跟阴险～的人共事. Bú yào gēn yīnxiǎn
kèdúde rén gòngshì. Don't cooperate with treacherous people.

刻骨 Kègǔ **deeply ingrained**

1. 舍己为人，令人～铭心. Shéjǐ wèirén, lìngrén
kègǔ míngxīn. To sacrifice one's own interests for the
sake of others can be engraved on one's bones and heart.

2. 残酷迫害引起～仇恨. Cánkù pòhài, yǐnqǐ kègǔ chóuhèn. Cruel persecution leads to deep seated hatred.

刻畫 [画] Kèhuà **depict**

1. 他在小说里～的人物栩栩如生. Tā zài xiǎoshuō lǐ kèhuàde rénwù xǔxǔ rúshēng. The character he depicts in the novel is lifelike.

2. 这种反复无常的性格很难～. Zhèzhǒng fǎnfù wúchángde xìnggé hěn nán kèhuà. It is difficult to describe this type of capricious personality.

刻苦 Kèkǔ **simple and frugal, assiduous**

1. 他生活～,学习认真. Tā shēnghuó kèkǔ, xuéxí rènzhēn. He lives simply and frugally and studies conscientiously.

2. 这种～钻研 精神值得学习. Zhèzhóng kèkǔ zuānyánde jǐngshéng zhídé xuéxí. It is worth learning this kind of spirit of intensive studying.

刻意 Kèyì **painstakingly, sedulously**

1. 这种～求工的精神很好. Zhèzhǒng kèyì qiúgōngde jǐngshén hěnhǎo. This spirit of painstakingly striving for perfection is good.

2. 他对此～拒绝. Tā duìcǐ kèyì jùjué. He refused it with purpose.

口稱 [称] Kǒuchēng **claim**

1. 他～拥护,心里反对. Tā kǒuchēng yǒnghù, xīnlǐ fǎnduì. He claims that he endorses it, but in his heart he opposes it.

2. 他~裁军,实际扩军. Tā kǒuchēng cáijūn, shíjì kuòjūn. He claims to be for disarmament but in reality he is for an arms buildup.

口吃 Kǒuchī (Kǒujī) **stutter**

这孩子从小~. Zhèiháizi cóngxiǎo kǒuchī. The child has been speaking with a stutter since he was very young.

口服 Kǒufú **profess to be convinced**

他~心不服. Tā kǒufú xīn bu fú. He pretends to be convinced.

口服 Kǒufú **take orally**

这种药只能外敷,不能~. Zhèzhǒng yào zhǐnéng wàifū, bùnéng kǒufū. This type of drug can only be used externally, not orally.

口惠 Kǒuhuì **empty promise**

1. 他口头上答应帮忙,实际上漠不关心... Tā kǒutóushǎng dāyìng bāngmáng, shíjìshàng mòbù guānxīn. He verbally promised to help out, but in reality he is indifferent.

...... 这是~而实不至. Zhèshì kǒuhuì ér shíbú zhì. This is to make a promise and not keep it.

口緊 [紧] Kǒujǐn **tight-lipped**

这个人~,什么情况也不透露. Zhègè rén kǒujǐn, shénme qíngkuàng yě bú tòulù. This person is tightlipped, under no circumstances will information be divulged.

口角 Kǒujué **bicker**

她为了一点小事儿就跟人家～起来.

Tā wèile yìdiǎn xiǎoshì(r) jiù gēn rénjiā kǒujué qǐlái.

Because of a small matter she started bickering with others.

口渴 Kǒu kě **thirsty**

孩子～，想喝水. Háizi kǒukě, xiǎng hē shuǐ.

The child is thirsty and wants to drink water.

口輕 [轻] Kǒuqīng **fond of food that is not salty**

李先生～，爱吃淡的. Lǐ xiānshēng kǒuqīng, ài chī diànde. Mr. Li is fond of food that is not salty.

口授 Kǒushòu **dictate oral instruction**

1. 彼得教授～，秘书打字. Bǐdé jiàoshòu kǒushòu mìshū dǎzì. Professor Peter dictates and his secretary types.
2. 那篇长诗是世代～的 Nàpiān chángshī shì sìdài kǒushòude. This long poem has been passed down orally generation by generation.

口述 Kǒushù **oral account**

名艺人～，张三记录. Míngyìrén kǒushù, zhāngsān jìlù. The Famous artist gives an oral account and Zhāng-sān takes notes.

口算 Kǒusuàn **calculate mentally**

1. 你～一下吧. Nǐ kǒusuàn yǐxià ba. Calculate this all mentally.
2. 他～比我笔算还快. Tā kǒusuàn bǐ wǒ bǐsuàn hái kuài. He can calculate in his mind quicker than I can figure it out on paper.

3. 他～跟计算机一样快 Tā kǒusuàn gēn jìsuànjī yǐyàng kuài. He can mentally calculate as quickly as a computer.

口譯[译] Kǒuyì **oral interpretation**

1. 王教授讲课，李先生～ Wáng jiàoshòu jiǎngkè, Lǐ xiānshēng kǒu-yì. Professor Wang gives the lecture, Mr. Li does the interpreting.

2. 他～得又快又准 Tā kǒuyìde yòukuài yòuzǔn. He interpretes both quickly and correctly.

口重 Kǒuzhòng **fond of salty food**

王先生～，爱吃咸的 Wáng xiānshēng kǒuzhòng, àichī xiánde. Mr. Wang is fond of salty food.

叩 Kòu knock

她轻轻地～了一下门 Tā qīngqīngde kòule yíxià mén. She lightly knocked on the door once.

叩 Kòu kowtow

他向皇帝～头求饶. Tā xiàng huángdì kòutóu qiúráo. He kowtows to the emperor begging for his forgiveness.

叩拜 Kǒubài kowtow

1. 群臣上朝～皇帝. Qúnchén shàngchǎo kòubài huángdì. A group of ministers are going to the court to kowtow to the emperor.

2. 大年初一合家～祖先 Dànián chūyī héjiā kòubài zǔxiān. On Chinese New Year's , the family kowtows to the ancestors.

叩首 Kòushǒu kowtow

1. 根据中国旧传统. 大臣对皇帝, 后辈对先祖, 要三拜, 九～. Gēnjù zhōngGuó j`uchuántǒng, dàcén duì huángdì, hòubèi duì xiānzǔ yào sānbài, jiǔ kòushǒu. According to Chinese tradition, Ministers should kowtow to the emperor and the younger generation should kowtow to the older generation.

2. 我们反对实行～外交. Wǒmen fǎnduì shīxíng kòushǒu wàijiāo. We are against practicing subservient diplomacy.

冷 Lĕng **shot from hiding**

他放～槍. Tā fàng lĕng qiāng.

He made a sneak attack.

冷 Lĕng

1. ～嘲熱諷 Lĕngcháo - rèfèng.

Freezing irony and burning satire. -- Sarcasm & mockery.

2. ～酷无情 Lĕngkù wúqíng. Cold-blooded.

3. ～落蕭條 Lĕngluò xiāotiáo. Lonely & desolate.

4. ～若冰霜 Lĕng ruò bīngshuāng.

As cold as ice.

5. ～言～語. Lĕngyán lĕngyŭ. Ironical remarks.

6. ～眼旁觀 Lĕngyăn pángguān.

Look on coldly.

冷冰々 Lĕngbīngbīng **ice cold**

1. 石板地～的. Shíbăn dì lĕngbīngbīng dē.

The stone floor is very cold.

2. 他的～的臉叫人不敢接近. Tā dē lĕngbīngbīng dē lĭan jiào rén bùgăn jiējìn. His face looks so frosty that nobody dares to get close to him.

3. 他对人总是～的. Tā duì rén zŏng shì lĕngbīngbīngde.

He is always very cold to the people.

冷藏 Lĕngcáng **cold storage**

1. 这些药得～起来. Zhèxiē yào dĕi lĕngcáng qǐlái.

All these medicines have to be refrigerated. (or to be stored cold.)

2. 我们这里没有～设备. Wǒmen zhèlǐ méiyǒu lěngcáng shèbèi.
We don't have refrigerative equipments here.

冷場[场] Lěng chǎng **awkward silence**

1. 到开演的时候,演员还没来,这一下～了.
Dào kāiyǎn de shíhòu, yǎnyuán háiméilái, zhèyīxià lěngchǎngle.
It was time the performance should have begun, but as the actresses and actors had not come yet, there appeared an awkward silence.

2. 开会没人说话,～了. Kāihuì méirén shuōhuà, lěng chǎngle. There was an awkward silence because nobody spoke at the meeting.

冷淡 Lěngdàn **slack**

最近生意～. Zuìjìn shēngyì lěngdàn.
Business has been slacking recently.

冷淡 Lěngdàn **cold**

1. 他对我很～. Tā duìwǒ hěn lěngdàn.
She is rather cold to me.

2. 她故意～人. Tā gùyì lěngdàn rén.
She is deliberately cold to people.(she purposely treats people coldly.)

冷淡 Lěngdàn **cold response**

对裁军的倡議反应很～. Duì cáijūn de chàngyì fǎnyìng lěngdàn. The disarmament proposal received (was met with) a cold response.

冷凍 [冻] Lěngdòng **frozen**

1. 我不爱买～食品. Wǒ bú ài mǎi lěngdòng shípǐn.
   I don't like to buy frozen food.
2. 这儿卖的鱼都是～的. Zhèr màide yú dōushì lěngdòngde. All the fish that are sold here are frozen.

冷敷 Lěngfū **cold compress**

这种药不能热敷，只能～. Zhè zhǒng yào bùnéng rè fū, zhǐ néng lěngfū. This medicine can not be used for hot compress; it can only be used for cold compress.

冷靜 [静] Lěngjìng **calm**

1. 你～一点儿，别太激动！ Nǐ lěngjìng yì diǎr, bié tài jīdòng. Calm down, don't be too excited.
2. 他頭脑很～ Tā tóunǎu hěn lěngjìng.
   He is sober-minded (cool-headed).
3. 他沉着～，遇事不慌. Tā chén zhuó lěngjìng, yù shì bù huāng.
   Whatever comes up, he is steady and calm.

冷靜 Lěngjìng **quiet**

街上行人车辆很少，十分～. Jiē shàng xíngrén chēliàng hěnshǎo, shífēn lěngjìng. The street was very calm now (quiet and cold), on which there was little traffic and few pedestrians.

冷酷 Lěngkù **unfeeling**

1. 你，为什么这样～无情呢？ Nǐ wèishén-me zhèyàng lěngkù wúqíng ne? Why are you so cruel & unfeeling?
2. 你不要指望他那顆～无情的心会同情你.
   Nǐ bú yào zhǐwàng tā nà ke lěngkù wúqíngde xīn huì tóngqíng nǐ.
   Don't expect such a cold-blooded person like him to sympathize

with you.

冷々清々 Lěnglěngqīngqīng **desolate**

亍上～，空无一人. Jiē shàng lěnglěngqīngqīng, kōng wú yì rén. The street was deserted; not a soul could be found.

冷落 Lěngluò **desolate, treat coldly**

1. 洛杉矶的好莱坞旧址已经很～了.
   Lòshānjī de hǎoláiwù jiùzhǐ yǐjīng hěn lěngluòle.
   The former site of Hollywood in Los Angeles is rather deserted today.
2. 他故意～别人. Tā gùyì lěngluò bié rén.
   She deliberately treats people coldly.
3. 他遭到别人～ Tā zāodào biérén lěngluò.
   He was left out in the cold. (He was neglected.)

冷漠 Lěngmò **indifferent**

1. 这里的人对政治很～ Zhèlǐ de rén duì zhèngzhì hě lěngmò.
   People here are all indifferent to politics.
2. 現在她对一切都很～. Xiànzài tā duì yíqiè dōu hě lěngmò.
   Now she has an indifferent attitude to everything.

冷僻 Lěngpì **deserted, rare**

1. 这是一个很～的地方. Zhèshì yíge hě lěngpì de dìfāng.
   This is an out-of-the-way place.
2. 这是一个很～的典故 Zhèshì yíge hě lěngpì de diǎngù.
   This is an unfamiliar allusion.
3. 他认得許多～的字. Tā rèndé xǔduō lěngpì de zì.
   He knows a lot of infrequently used words.

冷 Lěng **cold**

1. 今天很～. Jīntiān hěn lěng. It is very cold today.
2. 你 ～吗? Nǐ lěng mā? Are you cold?

冷 Lěng **cold**

这孩子爱喝～水. Zhè háizi ài hē lěng shuǐ.
This child likes to drink cold water.

冷 Lěng **cold in manner**

1. 你不要对他那么～. Nǐ bú yào duì tā nàme lěng.
   You don't have to be so cold with her.
2. 他对人老说些～言～语. Tā duì rén lǎo shuō xiē
   lěng yán léng yǔ. He always speaks coldly towards others.

冷 Lěng **cool**

1. 等～了再吃. Děng lěng le zài chī. Don't eat it
   until it is cool.
2. ～一下再吃. Lěng yí xià zài chī. Let it cool down
   before you eat.

冷 Lěng **unfrequented, rare**

1. 这是个～字, 不常用 Zhè shì ge lěng zì, bù cháng yòng.
   This is a word that is not used very often.
2. 这是～貨, 没人买. Zhè shì lěng huò, méi rén mǎi.
   This kind of goods is not much in demand.
3. 这门学问是～門, 很少人学. Zhè mén xué wèn shì lěng mén, hěn
   shǎo rén xué.
   This is a branch of learning that not very many people study.
3. 这是一場～战. Zhè shì yǐ chǎng lěng zhàn.
   This is a cold war.

冷清 Lěng qīng **deserted**

这一带人少.很～. Zhè yídài rén shǎo, hěn lěng qīng. This place is quite desolate, because there are few (not many) people living around here.

冷清清 Lěngqīngqīng **cold and desolate**

～的深夜,偶而有几声狗叫.

Lěngqīngqīng de shēnyè, ǒuěr yǒu jǐshēng gǒu jiào. It was late on a cold and desolate night, one could only hear the occasional barking of the dogs.

冷却 Lěngquè **cooling**

1. 温度开始～下来. Wēndù kāishǐ lěngquè xiàlái. The temperature began to come down gradually.
2. 激烈的争论开始～下来. Jīliè de zhēnglùn kāishǐ lěngquè xiàlái. The heated argument began to cool down.
3. 当年的热情已经渐々～下来. Dāngnián de rèqíng yǐjīng jiànjiàn de lěngquè xiàlái. The passion of the past year has gradually cooled down.

冷森々 Lěng sēnsēn **dense chill**

走进桂林的七星岩,觉得～的.

Zǒujìn Guìlín de Qīxīngyán, juéde lěng sēnsēnde . When entering Qī xingyan Grotto in Guilin, Guangxi Autonomous Region, you will be struck with a dense chill.

冷絲々 Lěngsīsī **a bit chilly**

初冬的天气,～的. Chūdōng de tiānqì, lěngsīsī de.

It is a bit chilly in early Winter.

冷颼颼 [飕] Lěngsōusōu **chilly**

从哪儿刮出一股～的风? Cóng nǎr guā chū yìgǔ lěngsōusōu de fēng. Where did this gust of chilly wind come from?

冷笑 Lěngxiào **sneer**

他朝他～了一声. Tā cháo tā lěngxiào le yìshēng. She sneered at him.

亮 Liàng

Bright

1. 屋子里很～. Wūzi lǐ hěn liàng.
   It is quite bright in the house.
2. 日光灯很～ Rìguāngdēng hěn liàng.
   The fluorescent lamp is quite bright.

亮 Liàng

Shine

你瞧！他的皮鞋擦得多～！ Nǐ qiáo! Tāde píxié cāde duó liàng. Look! How brightly his shoes are shined.

亮 Liàng

Loud and clear

她嗓子很～. Tā sǎngzi hěn liàng.

She has a very resonant voice.

亮 Liàng

Clear

1. 人民群众心明眼～. Rénmíng qúnzhòng xīn míng yǎn liàng. The masses observe and understand everything.
2. 经你这么一说，我心里～了. Jīng nǐ zhèmo yì shuō, wǒ xīnlǐ liàngle. After you explained it, it was clear (in my mind).

亮話 Liànghuà air one's view

咱们打开窗子说～吧！ Zámen dǎkāi chuāngzi shuō liàng huà ba! Let us open up and speak plainly.

亮 **Liàng**

Light

1. 天快～了. Tiān kuài liàng le.

   It is almost dawn.

2. 红灯～了. Hóng dēng liàng le.

   The red light is on.

亮 **Liàng**

To show

他～了一下工作证. Tā liàng le yíxià gōng zuò zhèng.

He showed his working identification card.

亮 **Liàng**

To clearify

他掏出证件，～明了自己的身份. Tā taōchū zhèngjiàn, liàngmíngle zìjǐde shēnfèn. He fished out a certificate to clarify his identity.

亮 **Liàng**

To disclose

他～出了自己的底牌. Tā liàngchūle zìjǐde dǐpái.

He disclosed his own stand (view).

亮 **Liàng**

To disclose

他～出了自己的真实思想. Tā liàngchūle zìjǐde zhēnshí sīxiǎng.

He disclosed his real innermost thoughts (ideology).

亮 Liàng

To display

他在我们面前～了一手. Tā zài wǒmen miànqián liàngle yì shǒu. In our presence he casually displayed some of his abilities.

亮底 Liàngdǐ

To disclose one's intentions, plan, stand, views, etc.

1. 他不肯～. Tā bù kěn liàngdǐ.
   He is not willing to disclose his intentions.
2. 他一～，许多人大吃一惊. Tā yì liàngdǐ, xǔduō rén dà chī yì jīng. Many people were greatly alarmed when he disclosed his intentions.

亮光々 Liàngguāngguāng

Shining

1. 他拿一把～的刀子. Tā ná yì bǎ liàng guāngguāngde dāozi.
   He held a gleaming knife.
2. 那个和尚的头～的. Nèige héshàng de tóu liàngguāngguāngde.
   That monk's (bald) pate is shining.

亮晶晶 Liàngjīngjīng

Glittering; glistening

1. 天上的星々～. Tiān shàng de xīngxīng liàngjīngjīng.
   Stars in the sky are glittering.
2. 荷叶上有～的露珠. Hé yè shàng yǒu liàngjīngjīngde lù zhū. There are glistening dew drops on the leaves of the lotus plant.

亮牌 Liàngpái

To lay one's card on the table; to have a show down

1. 你先～！ Nǐ xiān liàngpái.

   You lay down your cards first!

2. 双方谈判到最后都～了！ Shuāng fāng tánpàn dào zuìhòu dōu liàngpái le. At the end of the negotiation both sides showed their hands.

亮堂 Liàngtáng

Light, bright

1. 你们家的客廳多～！ Nǐmen jiā de kètīng duō liàngtáng!

   Your living room is so bright!

2. 你一说，我心里～了. Nǐ yì shuō, wǒ xīnlǐ liàngtáng le.

   After you explained it, I understood perfectly.

亮堂堂 Liàngtángtáng

Bright; clear (mind)

1. 十几盏电灯把客厅照得～的. Shí jǐ zhǎn diàndēng bǎ kètīng zhàode liàngtángtángde. More than ten lamps brightly lit up the living room.

2. 他的一席话说得我心里～的. Tāde yì xí huà shuōde wǒ xīnlǐ liàngtángtángde. His speech made it very clear in my mind.

亮相 Liàngxiàng

To strike an entering pose on stage in Peking Opera or other plays

她出台～，立刻赢得一片掌声. Tā chūtái liàngxiàng, lìkè yíngdé yí piàn zhǎngshēng. Once she came on the stage and struck an entering pose, she immediately won wide applause.

亮相 **Liàngxiàng**

Appearing in public

1. 地下组织領导人現在公开～. Dìxià zǔzhī lǐngdǎorén xiànzài gōngkāi---. The leader of the underground organization is now appearing in public.

2. 他发表了一项～声明. Tā fābiǎole yí xiàng liàngxiàng shēngmíng. He gave a statement on his reappearing in public.

亮錚錚 **Liàngzhēngzhēng**

Glistening

他手里拿着一把～的宝劍. Tā shǒu lǐ názhe yì bǎ liàngzhēngzhēngde bǎojiàn. In his hand he held a glistening sword.

了 **Liǎo**

To dispose of a matter; end

1. 我～了这件事情就放心了. Wǒ liǎo le zhè jiàn shìqíng jiù fàngxīn le. After I have disposed of this matter, I can stop worrying.

2. 这件事情已经～了. Zhè jiàn shìqíng yǐjīng liǎo le. This matter has been disposed of.

3. 这儿的事情没完没～. Zhèr de shìqíng méi wán méi liǎo. The work here is endless.

了 **Liǎo**

Used after a verb to indicate potentiality.

1. 他来得了. Tā lái de liǎo. He can come.

2. 太多了. 我吃不了. Tài duō le, wǒ chī bù liǎo.

It is too much. I cannot eat it all.

3. 这儿生活太苦，她受不～. Zhèr shēnghuó tài kǔ, tā shòu bù liǎo. Life is too hard here. She cannot stand it.

4. 半个钟头衣服乾得～吗？ Bàn ge zhōngtóu yīfú gān de liǎo ma? Is it possible to dry the clothing in half an hour?

5. 这个比那个大不～多少. Zhège bǐ nèige dà bù liǎo duō shǎo. This one is not that much bigger than the other one.

了 Liǎo

Idiomatic usage

1. 不～～之. Bù liǎo liǎo zhī.

Let it go without a solution.

2. 草々～事 Cǎo cǎo liǎo shì.

Hastily get it done.

3. 敷衍～事. Fū yǎn liǎo shì.

Muddle through one's work.

4. 没完没～. Méi wán méi liǎo.

Endless.

5. 一～白～. Yì liǎo bái liǎo.

All troubles end when the main trouble ends. (Death ends all one's troubles).

了不得 Liǎobùdé

Extraordinary; amazing; terrific

1. 文字的发明是一件～的大事 Wénzì de fāmíng shì yí jiàn liǎo bù dé de dà shì. The invention of writing is an extraordinary major event.

2. 他能文能武，真～！ Tā néng wén néng wǔ, zhēng liǎobùdé.

He can handle both literary and military arts. It is truly amazing.

3. 那有什么～？ Nà yǒu shémo liǎobùdé?

What is so terrific about it?

了不得 Liǎobùdé

Extremely, endlessly

1. 他收到家信，高兴得～. Tā shōudào jiā xìn, gāoxìngde liǎobùdé. When he received a letter from home, he was extremely happy.

2. 明尼苏达冬天冷得～. Míng ní sū dá dōngtiān lěngde liǎobùdé. Minnesota is extremely cold in the winter.

了不起 Liǎobùqǐ

Extraordinary; amazing; terrific

1. 这个国家最近取得了～的成就. Zhè ge guójiā zuìjìn qǔdé le liǎobùqǐ de chéngjiù. This country has recently made some extraordinary achievements.

2. 他十九岁就念完了大学课程，真～！ Tā shí jǐu suì jìu niàn wán le dàxué kèchéng.Zhēn liǎobùqǐ He finished his college curriculum at the age of 19; it's really amazing!

3. 没什么～的. Méi shémo liǎobùqǐde.

There's nothing amazing about it.

了得 Liǎodé

Usually to follow 还 , meaning; outraged, terrible

从前得罪了当官的，那还～！ Cóngqián dézuì le dāngguānde, nà hái liǎodé. In old times it would have been simply terrible to offend a government official.

了結 Liǎojié

To settle; to bring to an end

1. 经人调解，～了一场纠纷。 Jīng rén tiáojiě, liǎojié le yì chǎng jiūfēn. With mediation, the dispute was settled.
2. 这事儿从此～，别再纠缠啦！ Zhè shìr cóng cǐ liǎojié, bié zài jiūcán la! This matter is settled as of this moment; don't quibble about it any longer.

了解 Liǎojiě

To understand; to know

1. 中国人应当～美国人，美国人也应当～中国人。 Zhōngguórén yīngdāng liǎojiě Měiguórén, Měiguórén yě yīngdāng liǎojiě Zhōngguórén. Chinese should understand Americans, Americans should also understand Chinese.
2. 各国人民应当互相～。 Gè guó rénmíng yīngdāng hùxiāng liǎojiě. The people of every nation should understand each other.

了解 Liǎojiě

To understand and sympathize with

他对日本很～，对中国不～。 Tā duì Rìběn hěn liǎojié, duì Zhōngguó bù liǎojiě. He understands Japan very well, but he doesn't understand China.

了解 **Liǎojiě**

Be clear; comprehend

1. 我不～情况，没法儿发表意見. Wǒ bù liǎojiě qíngkuàng, méi fǎr fābiǎo yìjiàn. I don't know what the circumstances are, so I have no way to state an opinion.
2. 我不～她的心事. Wǒ bù liǎojiě tāde xīnshì. I cannot comprehend her feelings (heart).
3. 他～内幕. Tā liǎojiě nèimù. He knows the inside story.

了解 **Liǎojiě**

To find out and understand

那儿出什么事啦？你去～一下. Nàr chū shémo shì la? Nǐ qù liǎojiě yíxià. What is going on over there? You go and find out.

了了 **Liǎoliǎo**

Perfect, extraordinary

此事不甚～. Cǐ shì bú shèn liǎoliǎo.

There is nothing extraordinary about this matter.

了却 **Liǎoquè**

Settle; solve

我终于～了一桩心事. Wǒ zhōngyú liǎoquè le yì zhuāng xīnshì.

I finally settled a matter which had been weighing on my mind.

了然 **Liǎorán**

To understand clearly

1. 这件事情的内幕，我不～. Zhè jiàn shìqíng de nèimù, wǒ bù liǎorán. I don't know the inside story of this affair.

2. 这样图解.使人一目～. Zhè yàng tújiě, shǐ rén yí mù liǎorán. Thus illustrated, people can understand it clearly at a glance.

吝啬 Lìnsè **stingy**

1. 他很～，一点钱都不捨得花. Tā hěn lìnsè, yìdiǎn qián dōu bùshě dé huā. He is so stingy that he can't bear to spend money.
2. 他很～，一分钱也不肯借给别人. Tā hěn lìnsè, yì fēn qián yě bù kěn jiè gěi biérén. He is very stingy, not even a penny would he lend to others.

吝惜 Lìnxī **grudge, stint**

1. 不要～你们的精力 Bú yào lìnxī nímende jīnglì. Don't hold back (your energy).
2. 他很～时间 Tā hěn lìnxī shíjiān. He is very stingy with his time. (He does not waste his time.)

凌驾 Língjià **place oneself above**

他错误地把自己～于国家之上. Tā cuòwùde bǎ zìjǐ língjià yú guójiā zhī shàng. He mistakenly places himself above his country.

凌空 Língkōng **high up in the air**

一架飞机～而过 Yí jià fēijī língkōng ér guò. Flying high, an airplane streaked across the sky.

凌厲[厉] Línglì **swift and fierce**

这场战争攻势十分～. Zhèi chǎng zhànzhēng gōngshì shífēn línglì. (The attack of) this battle is extremely relentless.

凌亂[乱] Língluàn **in disorder**

1. 他的屋子～不堪 Tade wūzi língluàn bùkān. His house is extremely messy. (In total disorder)
2. 一阵～的脚步声把我惊醒了. Yízhèn língluànde jiǎobùshēng bǎ wǒ jīng xǐng le. I was jolted awake by scurrying footsteps.

凌辱 Língrǔ **insult, humiliate**

1. 山河破碎，倍遭～. Shānhé pòsuè, bèi zāo língrǔ. The state was destroyed. The people suffered indignity - maltreatment.
2. 亡国奴受到侵略者百般～. Wángguónú shòudào qīnluèzhě de bǎibān língrǔ. The people who lost their state suffered all kinds of indignities at the hands of the conquerers.

伶仃(零丁) Língdīng **lonely**

这位老人孤苦～，没人照料。 Zhèi wèi lǎorén gūkǔlíngdīng, méi rén zhàoliào. This old man is lonely and helpless. There is no one to take care of him.

伶俐 Línglì **clever**

1. 这孩子很～。 Zhèi háizi hěn línglì.
   This child is very bright (clever, smart).
2. 他说话口齿～。 Tā shuōhuà kǒuchǐ línglì.
   He is very eloquent.

令 Lǐng

Make, cause

1. 这件事～人伤心. Zhèi jiàn shì lǐng rén shāngxīn. This affair makes people sad.
2. 这件事～人兴奋 Zhèi jiàn shì lǐng rén xīngfèn. This affair makes people excited.
3. 这件事～人深思. Zhèi jiàn shì lǐng rén shēnsī. This affair makes people ponder.
4. 这件事～人作嘔. Zhèi jiàn shì lǐng rén zuòǒu. This affair makes people sick.
5. 这件事～人鼓舞. Zhèi jiàn shì lǐng rén gǔwǔ. This affair makes people inspired.
6. 这样做很难～人满意. Zhèi yàng zuò hěn nán lǐng rén mǎnyì. To do it this way is not satisfactory.
7. 他的英雄行为～人肃然起敬. Tāde yīngxióng xíng wéi lǐng rén sùrán qǐ jìng. His heroic deeds win respect.

另 Lìng **other, another**

1. 那是～一回事儿. Nèi shì lìng yì huí shìr.
   That is another matter.
2. 他～有任命. Tā lìng yǒu rèn mìng.
   He has other responsibilities (assignments).

另 Lìng **another**

这回选举作废，要～选. Zhèi huí xuǎnjǔ zuòfèi, yào lìng xuǎn. The election is null and void (we) need another election.

另起爐[炉]灶 Lìng qǐ lúzào **start all over again**

咱们～，别跟他合伙. Zánmen lìng qǐ lúzào, bié gēn tā héhuǒ. Let's start a new business. Don't cooperate with him. (Don't be his partner.)

另外 Lìngwài **in addition**

我得学～一种语言. Wǒ děi xué lìngwài yì zhǒng yǔyán. I have to study another language.

另外 Lìngwài **besides**

咱们系新来了一位李教授，～还来了一位王教授.

Zánmen xì xīn láile yí wèi lǐ jiàoshòu hái láile yí wèi wáng jiàoshòu.

Our department has a newly-arrived Professor Lǐ; besides we have a Professor Wáng.

另眼相看 Lìng yǎn xiāng kàn **view somebody in a more favourable light**

他從国外回来，别人对他就～了. Tā cóng guówài huí lái, bié rén duì tā jiù lìng yǎn xiāng kàn le.

Since he returned from abroad, people treat him differently.

(Usually a favorable treatment)

勠 Lù

1. ～力 Lùlì. Joint forces.
2. ～力同心 Lùlìtóngxīn. To work together with one accord.

亂 [乱] Luàn

Chaotic; messy

1. 这是一团～麻.　　Zhè shì yì tuán luàn má.

This is a ball of mess-up flax. (This is a mess).

2. 快刀斩～麻.　　Kuài dāo zhǎn luàn má.

Solving a confusing problem by reckless methods. (To cut the Gordian knot.)

3. 乱世出英雄.　　Luàn shì chū yīngxóng.

Chaotic ages create heroes.

亂 [乱] Luàn

Messy

这屋里太～.　　Zhè wūlǐ tài luàn.

It is too messy inside this house.

亂 [乱] Luàn

Confused; perturbed

我心里太～.　　Wǒ xīnlǐ tài luàn.

My mind is too much in a turmoil.

亂 [乱] Luàn

Chaotic

这部小说情節相当～.　　Zhè bù xiǎoshuō xíngjié xiāngdāng luàn.

This novel has quite a chaotic plot.

亂 Luàn

Messed up

線～了. 理不出个头儿来.　　Xiàn luàn le, lǐ bù chū ge tóur lái.

The thread is messed up. (We) can't find the lead of it. (No way it could be hackled).

亂 Luàn

Revolt; confusion

1. 这样一来，天下就要大～了。 Zhè yàng yì lái, tiānxià jiù yào dà luàn le. What will happen then is that the country will be in popular revolt.

2. 警報一响，会场都～了。 Jǐngbào yì xiǎng, huì chǎng dōu luàn le. The meeting was in great confusion once the alarm is sounded.

亂 Luàn

To confuse

1. 他想～敌人，结果～了自己。 Tā xiǎng luàn dírén, jiéguǒ luàn le zìjǐ. He tried to confuse the enemy but he himself was confused.

2. 他想以假～真。 Tā xiǎng yǐ jiǎ luàn zhēn.

He plans to pass off a fake as a genuine.

亂 Luàn random, arbitrary

1. 别～跑。 Bié luàn pǎo.

(a) Do not run all over the place. (b) Do not loiter.

2. 别～花錢。 Bié luàn huā qián.

Don't spend your money foolishly.

3. 别～扣帽子。 Bié luàn kòu màozi.

Don't slap political labels on people.

4. 他当面不说，背后～说。 Tā dāngmiàn bù shuō, bèihòu luàn shuō.

He gossips behind people's backs but says nothing to them directly.

亂 Luàn

Confusedly; disorderly

1. 这篇稿子改得很～. Zhèi piān gǎozi gǎide hěn luàn.

This draft is messy with all the corrections.

2. 東西放得很～. Dōngxi fàngde hěn luàn.

Things are placed quite disorderly.

亂[乱]纷々 Luànfēnfēn confused

我心里～的，不知道怎么办好. Wǒ xīnlǐ luànfēnfēnde, bù zhīdào zěnmobàn hǎo. I am very much disturbed; I just do not know what to do.

亂[乱]哄々 Luànhōnghōng in a hubbub

1. 会场上～的，听不清演讲人说什么. Huì chǎng shàng luànhōnghōngde, tīng bù qīng yǎnjiǎngrén shuō shénmo. The meeting is in such a hubbub, that the speaker cannot be heard at all.

2. "～你方唱罢我登场"（红楼梦"好了歌"） Luànhōnghōng nǐ fāng chàng bà wǒ dēng chǎng. "In the hubbub, I mounted the stage right after you finished singing". ("Song of Hao Liao" from Dream of the Red Chambers).

亂麻々 Luànmámá

Messy and crowded

字写得～的，不好看. Zì xiěde luànmámáde, bù hǎo kàn. The hand writing is so messy. It does not look nice.

亂蓬々 Luànpēngpēng

Dense and messy

1. 草地没有修剪，草长得～的. Cǎodì méi yǒu xīu jiǎn, cǎo zhǎngde luànpēngpēngde. The lawn has not been mowed. The grass grew dense.

2. 他头发～的像鸡窝. Tā tóufǎ luànpēngpēngde xiàng jīwō.

His hair is so tangled that it looks like chicken coop.

亂七八糟 Luànqībāzāo

In a mess

1. 屋里的东西～. Wū lǐ de dōngxi luànqībāzāo.

Things in the house are in a mess.

2. 他说得～，毫无条理. Tā shuōde luànqībāzāo, háo wú tiáolǐ. He speaks quite haphazardly without any order or logic.

亂彈琴 Luàntánqín

Nonsense

1. 谁说读书无用？简直是～！[胡扯] Shéi shuō dúshū wú yòng? Jiǎnzhí shì luàntánqín! Who says studying is useless? It's downright nonsense!

2. 让大老粗当校长，不是～吗！[胡鬧]. Ràng dà lǎocū dāng xiàozhǎng, bú shì luàntánqín ma! Let an uneducated man be the princip~~le~~al. Isn't that a nonsense?

亂套 Luàntào

Muddle things up

1. 没有法律，没有章法，一切全凭长官意志，不就～了？

Méi yǒu fǎlǜ, méi yǒu zhāng fǎ, yíqiè quán píng zhǎngguān yìzhì, bú jìu luàntào le?

There is no law, no regulation. Everything is done at the whim of the officer. Will that not muddle things up?

2. 外行领导内行，不就乱了套了吗？ Wàiháng lǐngdǎo nèiháng, bú jìu luàn le tào le ma? A layman is leading a professional. Will that not turn things upside down?

亂糟々 Luànzāozāo

Chaotic

快放暑假了,学校显得～的. Kuài fàng shǔjià le, xuéxiào xiǎnde luànzāozāode. The summer vacation is drawing near. The school seems chaotic.

亂[乱]糟々 Luànzāozāo

Perturbed

我心里 ～的,不知道怎么办好! Wǒ xīnlǐ luànzāozāode, bù zhīdào zěnmo bàn hǎo. I feel very perturbed;Ido not know what to do.

冥思苦索　Míng sī kǔ suǒ　**cudgel one's brain**

他～，想寻找答案　Tā míng sī kǔ suǒ, xiǎng xúnzhǎo dáàn.　He is cudgeling his brains for an answer.　(He is thinking long and hard for an answer.)

冥想　Míngxiǎng　**deept thought**

1. 这件事情，我苦思～不得其解　Zhè jiàn shìqíng, Wǒ kǔsī míngxiǎng bùdé qí/jiě.　I still can't understand it, though I'm thinking long and hard about it.
2. 青年人往々醉心于美丽的～。　Qīngniánrěn wǎngwǎng zuìxīn yú měilìde míngxiǎng.　Young people are often deeply fond of beautiful thoughtS.

名 Míng **famous**

这是一幅～画儿. Zhèi shì yì fú míng huàr.

This is a famous painting.

名贵 Míngguì **famous and precious**

这是一幅十分～的字画 Zhèi shì yì fú shí fēn míngguìde zì huà. This is a priceless character scroll.

名誉 Míngyù **honorary**

她是～主席. Tā shì míngyù zhǔxí.

She is the honorary chairperson.

募捐 Mùjuān **collect donations**

她熱心为殘疾人～ Tā rèxīn wèi cánfèirén mùjuān. She raised zealously funds for the handicapped.

内 Nèi

1. 国内 Guónèi. In the country.
2. 校～ Xiàonèi. At the school.
3. ～地 Nèidì In-land.
4. ～衣 Nèiyī. Under clothes, underwear

内部 Nèibù **internal**

1. 这两件事看来有～联系. Zhè liǎngjiàn shì kànlái yǒu nèibù liánxì. It looks like that the two matters have internal relations.
2. 他知道很多～消息. Tā zhīdaò hěnduō nèibù xiāoxī. He knows a lot of internal news.

内定 Nèidìng **decided at the higher level but not officially announce**

1. 政府已经～他当部长了. Zhèngfǔ yǐjīng nèidìng tā/dāng bùzhǎng/le. At the higher level of the government they have decided that he would be the minister.
2. 学校当局～李教授作系主任. Xuéxiào dāngjú nèidìng Lǐ/jiàoshòu zuò xìzhǔrèn. They have decided at the higher level, but not officially announced, that Professor Li will be the Chairman of the department.

内服 Nèifú **taken orally**

这种药是～的，不是外服的. Zhèzhǒng yaò shì nèifú de, búshì wàifū de. This medicine can be taken orally; it is not for external use (topical use).

内行 Nèiháng **expert**

他修理汽车很～. Tā xiūlǐ qìchē hěn nèiháng. He is an expert in repairing cars.

内疚 Nèijiù **guilty conscience**

他感到很～. Tā gǎndào hěn nèijiù.

He feels very guilty.

内向 Nèixiàng

Introvert

他性格～. Tā xìnggé nèixiàng.

He is introvert.

内銷 Nèixiāo **for the domestic market**

1. 这是～的产品，不外銷. Zhèshì nèixiāo de chǎnpǐn, bú wàixiāo. This is a product sold inside the country, not for export.
2. 这些产品是～的，不是外銷的. Zhèxiē chǎnpǐn shì nèixiāo de, búshì wàixiāo de. These are products sold inside the country, not sold to other countries.
3. 这些产品只供～，不供外銷. Zhèxiē chǎnpǐn zhǐgòng nèixiāo, búgòng wàixiāo. These products are only sold inside the country, not sold to foreign countries.

内在 Nèizài **internal**

1. 这些因素是～的，不是外来的(外在的). Zhèxiē yīnsù shì nèizàide, búshì wàilái de. (wàizàide) These are internal causes, not external causes.
2. 这是由～規律决定的. Zhèshì yóu nèizài guīlǜ juédìng de. It depends on the internal cause.

凝固 Nínggù **solidify**

液体～以後变成固体. Yètǐ nínggù yǐ hòu biànchéng gùtǐ. After liquids congeal they become solid.

判 Pàn **sentence**

法院～他死刑 Fă yuàn pàn tā sĭ xĭng.

He was sentenced to death by the court.

判断 Pànduàn **judge**

这件事你～錯了. Zhèi jiàn shì nĭ pànduàn cuò le. Your judgement is wrong concerning this issue.

佩服 Pèi fú admire

我～他. Wǒ pèi fú tā. I admire (respect) him.

偏劳 Piān láo **thanks for all your trouble**

请您～吧！ Qǐng nín piān láo ba.

(Used when asking someone to do a job) Thank you for doing that!

偏僻 Piānpì **remote**

这个地方很～。 Zhèi ge dìfāng hěn piānpì.

This area is rarely visited.

偏食 Piānshí **partiality for a particular kind of food**

这孩子～。 Zhèi háizi piānshí.

This child only eats certain kinds of food.

偏心 Piānxīn **bias**

奶々对小孫子有点～。 Nǎinai duì xiǎo sūnzi yǒu diǎn piānxīn. Grandma loves the little grandson. (She pays more attention to him and is biased against others.)

便宜 Piányi   **cheap, small advantages**

1. 这里東西很～.   Zhèi lǐ dōngxī hěn piányi.
   Things are cheap here.
2. 这次电影免費，～了你.   Zhèi cì diànyǐn miǎnfèi, piányi le nǐ.   The movie is free this time. You get a good break.

前 Qián **former, first**

1. 美国～国務卿基辛格写了一本書　Měiguó qián guó wùqīng "qīxīngé" xiěle yìběnshū. Former secretary of state Kissinger wrote a book.

2. ～校长发表演講.　Qián xiàozhǎng fābiǎo yǎnjiǎng. The former principal delivered a speech.

3. 他名列～三名.　Tā míng liè qián sānmíng. His name was listed in third place.

前 Qián **front**

这所房子有～門也有後门.　Zhèi suǒ fángzi yǒu qiánmén(r) yě yǒu hòumén(r). This house has a front door and a back door.

切 Qiè **correspond to**

1. 写文章要～題 Xiě wén zhāng yào qiè tí.
   When one writes an article one must stick to the topic.
2. 譯文不～原意. Yì wén búqiè yuán yì.
   The translation does not quite correspond to the original.
3. 你的想法不～实际. Nǐ de xiǎngfǎ búqiè shíjì. Your way of thinking is impractical.

切实 Qièshí **practical**

这个办法～可行. Zhèige bànfǎ qièshí kěxíng.

This measure is practical and feasible.

切 Qiē **slice, cut**

你,～菜.我～肉.他～蛋糕、 Nǐ qiē cài, wǒ qiē ròu, tā qiē dàngāo. You chop the vegetables, I'll slice the meat, he will cut the cake.

切除 Qiēchú **excision**

这个瘤子必须～. Zhèige liú zi bìxū qiēchú. This tumor must be removed.

切断 Qiēduàn **cut off**

1. 他的手指被机器～了. Tā de shǒuzhǐ bèi jīqì qiēduànle. His fingers were cut off by a machine.
2. 他把电话～了. Tā bǎ diànhuà qiēduànle. He cut off the telephone.
3. 他把我们的退路～了. Tā bǎ wǒmen de tuìlù qiēduànle. He cut off our escape route.
4. 你要跟他～关系. Nǐ yào gēn tā qiēduàn guānxi. You should cut off your relationship with her.

勤儉 [俭] Qínjiǎn **hardworking and thrifty**

1. 这家人很～. Zhèi jiārén hěn qínjiǎn.
   That family are very hardworking and thrifty.
2. 咱们穷，得～过日子. Zánmen qióng děi qínjiǎn guòrìzi. We are poor so must work hard and live frugal lives.

勤快 Qínkuài **hardworking**

1. 这姑娘手脚挺～的. Zhèi gūniáng shǒujiǎo tǐng qínkuài de. This girl is quite hardworking.
2. 服务员挺～. 一会儿不闲着. Fúwùyuán tǐng qínkuài, yíhuòr buxiánzhe. The attendant is quite hardworking, keeping busy all the time.

勤劳 Qínláo **industrious**

中国人民是很～的. Zhōngguó rénmín shì hěn qínláode. Chinese people are very industrious.

侵占 Qīnzhàn **seize, invade and occupy**

1. 他～别人财产 Tā qīnzhàn bié rén cáichǎn.
   He often seizes other people's property.
2. 扩張主义者老～别国領土. Kuò zhāngzhǔyì zhě lǎo qīnzhàn biéguó lǐngtǔ. Expansionists often invade and occupy other country's territory.

取 Qǔ **choose**

各国人民应当互相学习，～长補短. Gè guó rénmín yīngdāng hùxiāng xuéxí, qǔcháng bǔduǎn. The people of every country should learn together; learning others strenghts to offset their weaknesses.

取 Qǔ **choose**

这孩子的名字是她奶々给～的. Zhèi háizi de míngzi shì tā nǎinai gěi qǔde. This child's name is chosen for her by her grandmother.

取材 Qǔcái **draw material**

盖房子最好就地～. Gài fángzi zùi hǎo jiù dì qǔcái. When building a house it is best to make use of local materials.

取得 Qǔdé **gain, obtain**

1. 通过谈判，双方～一致意見. Tōngguò tánpàn, shuāng fāng qǔdé yì zhì yìjiàn. Through (~~In the~~ past) negociations, both sides achieved identical views.
2. 通过实踐，我们～了经驗. Tōngguò shíjiàn, wǒmen qǔdéle jīngyàn. We have gained experience through practice.

取得 Qǔdé **obtain**

1. 他已经～了美国公民权. Tā yǐjīng qǔdé le měiguó de gōng mínquán. He has already obtained American citizenship.

2. 到中国旅行需要～中国方面的签证. Dào zhōngguó lǚxíng xūyào qǔdé zhōngguó fāngmiànde qiānzhèng. When one travels to China one must obtain a visa from China.

取暖 Qǔnuǎn **warm oneself**

晚上我们在野地里烤火～. Wǎnshang wǒmen zài yědìli kǎohuǒ qǔnuǎn. Night time in the wilderness we warm ourselves by the fire.

取巧 Qǔqiǎo **resort to trickery to serve oneself**

1. 他办事老爱～. Tā bànshì lǎo ài qǔqiǎo. When he does things he usually likes to resort to self serving trickery.
2. 投机～终究要失败 Tóujī qǔqiǎo zhōngjiù yàoshī bài. Being opportunistic will in the end result in defeat.

取胜 Qǔshèng **win victory**

1. 这場战斗他们以多～. Zhèichǎng zhàndòu tāmen yǐduō qǔshèng. This battle they won by numerical superiority.
2. 这场比赛他们侥倖～. Zhèi chǎng bǐcài tāmen jiǎoxìng qǔshèng. This battle they won by sheer luck.
3. 没有你们帮助, 他们難以～. Méiyǒu nǐmen bāngzhù, tāmen nán yǐ qǔshèng. Without your help it would have been hard for them to win.

取 消 Qǔxiāo **deprive sb. of his membership**

1. 因为受賄，他被～議员资格. Yīnwèi shòuhuì, tā bèi qǔxiāo yìyuán zīgé. Because he excepted bribes he was deprived of his membership.
2. 他因为犯规～了比赛资格. Tā yīnwèi fànguī, qǔxiāole bǐcài zīgé. Because he broke the rules he was disqualified from the contest.

取 消 Qǔxiāo **cancel, abolish**

1. 这次会议～了. Zhèicì huìyì qǔxiāole. This time the meeting was cancelled.
2. 戒严还没～. Jièyán háiméi qǔxiāo. The curfew has not yet been lifted.

去 Qù go

1. 你去那儿？ Nǐ qù nǎr?

Where are you going?

2. 我～图書館. Wǒ qù túshūguǎn.

I'm going to the library.

3. 我想～中国，他想来美国. Wǒ xiǎng qù zhōngguó, tā xiǎng lái měiguó. I want to go to China. He wants to come to America.

勸 [劝]Quàn **advise, urge**

1. 我～你休息几天. Wǒ quàn nǐ xiūxí jǐ tiān.
I urge you to rest a few days.

2. 我～你戒煙戒酒. Wǒ quàn nǐ
jièyān jièjiǔ. I advise you to give up smoking and drinking.

全 Quán all

1. 这孩子把糖～吃了 Zhè háizi bǎ táng quán chī le.
   The child ate all the candies.
2. 他把知道的～说了. Tā bǎ zhīdaòde quán shuō le.
   He said all that he knew.

全 Quán complete

1. 这套丛书已经出～了. Zhètào cóngshū yǐjīng cūquán le.
   The set of books have been published completely.
2. 工具都准备～了. Gōngjù dōu zhǔnbèi quán le.
   → All the tools are ready to be used.

全 Quán whole

1. 这件事～世界都知道了. Zhè/jiàn/shì quán shìjiè dōu zhīdào le. The whole world knows this matter.
2. 听说他考上大学，～家人都很高兴.
   Tīngshuō tā kǎo shàng dàxué, quán jiā rén dōu hěn gāoxìng.
   Being told that he passed the entrance exam to the University, everybody in the family is very happy.

全 Quán complete

3. 这部百科全书不～. Zhèbù bǎikē quánshū bù quán.
   This set of encyclopedia are not complete.
4. 我們大获～胜 Wǒmen dàhuò quánshèng.
   We won the complete victory.

全部 Quánbù all, complete

1. 我们用～力量支援你们. Wǒmen yòng quánbù lìliàng zhīyuán nǐmen. We can give you all-out support.

2. ～開支如下.　　Quánbù kāizhī rúxià.

All the expenses are as follows.

3. 任务～完成.　　Rènwù quánbù wánchéng.

All the tasks are complished.

全副　Quánfù　**complete, all**

1. 他们用～精力解决这个問題.

Tāmen yòng quánfù jīnglì jiějué zhège wèntí.　They tried to solve the problem with all their vigour.

2. 他们～武装开往前线.　　Tāmen quánfù wǔzhuāng kāiwǎng qiánxiàn.　They went to the frontline fully-armed.

全乎儿　Quán hū(r)

别看这店小，貨还挺～.　　Biékàn zhè diàn/xiǎo, huò hái tǐng quán hu(r).　Don't look down upon this small shop; it has all kinds of goods.

全能　Quánnéng　**all-round**

他获得～冠军.　　Tā huòdé quánnéng guànjūn.

He won the all- round champion.

全盤[盘]　Quánpán　**overall**

1. 我们有～的计划.　　Wǒmen yǒu quánpán de jìhuà.

We have an overall plan.

2. 这件事还需要～考虑一下.　　Zhèjiànshì hái xūyào quánpán kǎolǜ yíxià.　It needs to be given a thorough consideration.

3. 这些条件我们不能～接受. Zhèxiē tiáojiàn wǒmen bùnéng quánpán jiēshòu. We cannot take all these conditions.

4. 他们～否定我们的成绩. Tāmen quánpán fǒudìng wǒmen de chéngjī. They denied our achievements completely.

全盛 Quánshèng **flourishing**

1. 在这个王朝的～时代，出现了百家争鸣的局面. Zài/zhège wángcháo/de quánshèng shídài, chūxiànle bǎijiā zhēngmíng de júmiàn. During the flourishing period of the dynasty, all kinds of schools of thoughts appeared for attention.

2. 大英帝国的～时代已经过去了 Dàyīngdìguóde quánshèng shídài yǐjīng guòqùle. The flourishing period of the Great Britain has passed.

全體 [体] Quántǐ **all**

1. ～学生都反对. Quántǐ xuéshēng dōu fǎnduì. All of the students are against it.

2. 政府内阁～辞职. Zhèngfǔ nèigé quántǐ cízhí. All the cabinet ministers have resigned.

3. ～起立，唱国歌 Quántǐ qǐlì, chàngguógē(r). All stand up and sing the national anthem.

任何 Rènhé **any**

～人都可以申请。 Rènhérén dōu kěyǐ shēnqǐng. Anyone can apply.

任性 Rènxìng **headstrong**

这个孩子太～。 Zhèi háizi tài rènxìng.

This child is too head-strong.

任意 Rènyì **wantonly**

不要～欺负别人。 Bú yào rènyì qīfù biérén.

Don't take advantage of others.

入伍 Rùwǔ **join the armed forces**

我今年八月～ Wǒ jin̄nián bāyuè rùwǔ.

I will join the army in August of this year.

入席 Rùxí **take one's seat at a banquet**

1. 客人们都已～. Kè rén men dōu yǐ rùxí.
   All the guests took their seats at the banquet.
2. 主席团的人都已～，会议就要開始.
   Zhǔxítuán de rén dōu yǐ rùxí, huìyì jiùyào kāishǐ.
   All the members in the board took their seats, the meeting would start soon.

入選[选] Rùxuǎn **be selected**

得不到群眾擁護就不能～. Débùdào qúnzhòng yǒnghù jiù bùnéng rùxuǎn. (One) can not be elected if (one) is not able to have the public's support.

入學[学] Rùxué **start school, enter school**

1. 我的孩子秋天～. Wǒde háizi qiūtiān rùxué.
   My child starts school in fall.
2. 中国大学有～考试. Zhōngguó dàxué yǒu rùxué kǎo shì. Chinese universities require an entrance examination.

仁 Rén

Benevolent

1. 〜人君子. Rén rén jūn zǐ.
Benevolent gentleman

2. 〜义道德. Rén yì dào dé.
Virtue and morality.

3. 〜者見〜，智者見智. Rén zhě jiàn rén, zhì zhě jiàn zhì.
The benevolent see benevolence and the wise see wisdom. (Different people have different views).

4. 〜至义尽. Rén zhì yì jìn.
Having done what is humanly possible to help.

仁愛 Rénài

Kindhearted

我们应当有〜的心 Wǒmen yīngdāng yǒu rénài de xīn.
We should have kind hearts.

仁慈 Réncí

Kind and loving

1. 他很〜. Tā hěn réncí.
He is kind and loving.

2. 他们不〜，很残忍 Tāmen bù réncí, hěn cánrěn.
They are not kind but cruel.

人道 Réndào

Humanly; humane

虐待俘虏不〜. Nuèdài fúlǔ bù réndào.
It is inhumane to mistreat prisoners of war.

仁厚 Rénhòu

Kind and generous

那位老先生很～. Nà wèi lǎo xiānshēng hěn rénhòu.

That old gentleman is very kind and generous.

仁義 Rényì

Kind and righteous

你很～，他不講理. Nǐ hěn rényì, tā bù jiǎnglǐ.

You are kind and righteous. He is unreasonable.

人造 Rénzào

Man-made; artificial

1. 這個衛星是～的. Zhè gè wèixīng shì rénzào de.
This satelite is artificial.
2. 這种皮毛是～的. Zhè zhǒng pímáo shì rénzào de.
These furs are artificial.

入 Rù **put on, bring into**

1. 這個問題已経列～議程. Zhègè wèntí yǐjīng lièrù yìchéng. This problem is already put on the agenda.
2. 這項工作已経納～正軌. Zhèxiàng gōngzuò yǐjīng nàrù zhènggui̇̌ The work is already brought into right course.

入 Rù **join, be admitted to**

1. 他～了会，成了会員. Tā rù le huì chéng le huì yuán. He joined the association and became a member of it.
2. 她～了党，成了党員 Tā rù le dǎng chéng le dǎngyuán. She joined the party and became a party member.
3. 他们～了美國籍 Tāmen rù le měiguójí. They obtained American citizenship.

入 Rù **enter**

今年我～大学，我弟々～中学. Jīnnián wǒ rù dàxué, wǒ dìdì rù zhōngxué. This year I enrolled in an university and my brother enrolled in a middle school.

由…入… Rù···yóu **from . . . to . . .**

講課要由浅～深 Jiǎngkè yaò yóu qiǎn rù shēn. Giving lecture should proceed from easy to difficult.

入 場 Rù chǎng **entrance, admission**

1. 請大家排隊～. Qǐng dàjiā páiduì rù chǎng. Please stand in line to enter.
2. 你几点鈡入的場? Nǐ jǐdiǎnzhōng rù de chǎng. When did you enter?

入耳 Rù ěr **pleasant to the ear**

1. 对他来說,那些恭維的話十分～.
Duì tā lái shuō, nàxiē gōngwéi de huà shí fēn rù ěr.
For him, those flattery compliments are very pleasant to the ear.
2. 那些下流話实在不堪～. Nàxiē xiàliú huà shízaì bùkān rù ěr. Those coarse words are so unpleasant to the ear.
3. 他老說些不～的話 Tā laǒshuōxiē bú rù ěr de huà. He always says something very unpleasant to the ear.

入犯 Rùfàn **invade**

敌軍屢次～我境,均被击退.
Díjūn lǚcì rùfàn wǒ jìng, jūnbèi jítuì. The enemies invaded
our country
^ so many times, but they were defeated each time.

入港 Rùgǎng **in full agreement**

二人談得～. Èr rén tánde rùgǎng. The two of them are deep in conversation and in perfect agreement with one another.

入彀 Rùgòu **be trapped**

1. 天下英雄入吾彀中矣. Tiānxià yīngxióng rù wú gòu zhōng yǐ. All the heroes stepped into my trap.
2. 这些人禁不起拉攏,都已経～. Zhèxiērén jìnbùqǐ lālǒng dōu yǐjīng rùgòu. These people cannot help but get roped in, and are trapped.

入骨 Rùgǔ **to the marrow**

我对他恨之～. Wǒ duì tā hèn zhī rù gǔ.

I hate him to the very marrow of his bones.

入畫[画] Rùhuà **suitable for a painting**

1. 桂林山水处々可以～. Guì-lín shāngshuǐ chùchù kěyǐ rùhuà. The mountains and rivers in Guiling can be drawn in pictures.
2. 夏威夷美景可以～. Xiàwēiyí měijǐng kěyǐ rùhuà. The beautiful scenery in Hawaii is so beautiful that it can be drawn in pictures.

入伙 Rù huǒ **join a gang**

他～跟人一起作買賣 Tā rùhuǒ gēnrén yìqí zuò mǎimài. He joined a gang to do business.

入伙 Rù huǒ **join a mess**

他在学校食堂～. Tā zài xuéxiào shítáng rù huǒ.

He eats at our mess at school.

入境 Rù jìng **enter a country**

1. 我到中國去是在上海～的. Wǒ daò zhōngguó qù shì zài Shànghǎi rùjìng de. When I went to China, I entered the country in Shanghai.
2. 你到美國来在哪兒～? Nǐ daò Měiguó lái zài nǎr rù jìng. Where did you enter when you came to U.S.A.?

入口 Rù kǒu **enter the mouth**

飯太難吃了, 简直没法～. Fàn tài nánchī le, jiǎnzhí méi fǎ rù kǒu. The rice tastes so nasty that it cannot be taken(orally)

入口 Rù kǒu **import**

日本貨大量～. Rìběnhuò dàliàng rù kǒu.

Japanese products are imported a lot.

入殮 Rù liàn **encoffin**

死者已経～. Sǐzhě yǐjīng rù liàn.

The death has been put in a coffin.

入列 Rùliè **take one's place in the ranks**

1. 請～. Qǐng rùliè! Please take your place in the ranks.
2. 我可以～嗎? Wǒ kéyǐ rùliè mā? Can I take my place in the ranks?

入門 [门] Rù mén(r) **learn the rudiments of a subject, elementary course**

1. 学語言～不難,学好不容易. Xué yǔyán rù mén(r) bù nán, xué hǎo bù róngyì. It is not hard to start to study a language, but it is not easy to study it well.
2. 彈鋼琴我还没～呢. Tán gāngqín wǒ háiméi rù mén na. I have not learned how to play the piano yet.
3. 這是中国文法～. Zhèshì Zhōngguó wénfǎ rù mén. This is the beginning of Chinese grammar.

入夢 [梦] Rùmèng **fall asleep**

他好像～了. Tā haǒxiàng rùmèng le.

It seems that he has fallen asleep.

入迷 Rù mí **be fascinated**

1. 他看小說看～了. Tā kàn xiǎoshuō kàn rù mí le. He is fascinated in reading the novel.

2. 他听京戲听～了. Tā tīng jīngxì tīng rù mí le.
He is fascinated in listening to the Peking opera.

3. 看足球也能～. Kàn zúqiú yěnéng rù mí.
One can be fascinated by watching football games.

入魔 Rù mó **be infatuated**

他練功夫練～了. Tā liàn gōngfū ~~dōu~~ liàn rù mó le. He practices the Kong Fu exercise infatuately.

入侵 Rùqīn **invade**

1. 敌軍～我國 Díjūn rùqīn wǒguó. The enemies invaded us.

2. 把～的敵人消滅掉. Bǎ rùqīn de dírén xiaōmiè diaò! Wipe out all the enemies who invade us.

入神 Rù shén **be enthralled**

1. 他看电視看得～. Tā kàn diànshì kàn de rù shén.
He watched T.V. enthrally.

2. 这笔字寫得～. Zhèbǐzi xiěde rù shén.
He wrote enthrally.

3. 这張画儿画得～. Zhè zhāng huà(r) huà de rù shén.
This picture is really superb.

4. 他說得天花乱墜,大家听得都～了. Tā shuō de tiānhuā luànzhuì , dàjiā tīng de dōu rù shén le.
As he talked with more and more gusto, we became more and more under his spell.

入時 [时] Rùshí **in fashion**

1. 這种樣式的衣服正～. Zhèzhǒng yàngshì de yīfú zhèng rùshí. This style of clothes is in fashion now.

2. 這种裝束在中國很～. Zhèzhǒng zhuāngsù zài Zhōngguó hěn rùshí. This kind of clothes is very modern in China.

→ 入世 Rùshì

他还年輕，～不深 Tā hái niánqīng, rùshì bùshēn. He is too young to understand many things.

入手 Rùshǒu **start with**

1. 学語言从哪儿～? Xué yǔ yán cóng nǎr rùshǒu? To start learning a language, where should we start?
2. 改善兩國关係可以先從民间～. Gǎishàn liǎngguó guānxì kěyǐ xiāncóng mínjiān rùshǒu. To improve the relation between the two countries, one can start from the people.

入睡 Rùshuì **go to sleep**

孩子们已経～. Háizimen yǐjīng rùshuì. The children have already gone to sleep.

入土 Rù tǔ **be buried, be interred**

1. 死者已経～. Sǐzhě yǐjīng rù tǔ. The dead has already been buried.
2. 我快五十岁了，是～半截的人了. Wǒ kuài wǔshísuì le, shì rù tǔ bànjié de rén le. I'm almost 50 years old, so I don't have many more years to live.

入托 Rùtuō **start going to a nursery**

1. 小孩三岁才能～. Xiaǒhái(r) sānsuì cáinéng rùtuō. Children start going to nurseries at the age of three.

2. 我的孩子已経～了. Wǒde háizi yǐjíng rùtuō le.
My children have got into nursery school already.

入微 Rùwēi **thoughtful**

他对人体貼～. Tā duì rén tǐtiē rùwéi.
He looks after people with meticulous care.

入味 Rùwèi(r) **tasty, interesting**

1. 肉要用微火燉才能～. Ròu yaò yòng wéihuǒ duǹ cái néng rùwèi(r). The meat can be flavored only if it is boiled over a small amount of heat.
2. 京戲越看越着迷，越看越～. Jīngxì yuè kàn yuè zháomí, yuè kàn yuè rùwèi(r). The more you watch Peking opera the more you will be interested in it.

入伍 Rù wǔ **join the armed forces**

我今年八月～. Wǒ jīnnián bāyuè rùwǔ.
I will join the army in August of this year.

入席 Rù xí **take one's seat at a banquet, ceremony**

1. 客人们都已～. Kè rén men dōu yǐ rùxí.
All the guests have taken their seats at the banquet.
2. 主席团的人都已～. 会議就要开始.
Zhǔxítuán de rén dōu yǐ rùxí, huì-yì jìu yaò kāishǐ.
members of the
All the‸presidium took their seats, the meeting would start soon.

入緒 Rùxù **start**

1. 這个工作剛〻～. Zhège gōngzuò gānggāng rùxù.
The job has just been started.
2. 这項工作尚未～. Zhèxiàng gōngzuò shàngwèi rùxù.
The job has not been started yet.

入選 [选] Rùxuǎn **be selected**

1. 三个候选人李先生～. Sãnge hòuxuǎn rén Lǐxiānshēng rùxuǎn. There are three candidates, but Mr. Li was selected.

2. 得不到群众擁護，就不能～. Débúdaò qúnzhòng yǒnghù jìu bùnéng rùxuǎn. Without the public's support, it is impossible for one to be elected.

入學 [学] Rùxué **start school**

1. 我的孩子秋天～. Wǒde háizǐ qīutiān rùxué. My child starts school at fall.

2. 中國大学有～考試 Zhōngguó dàxué yǒu rùxué kaǒshì. Chinese universities require entrance examinations.

入眼 Rùyǎn **pleasing to the eye**

這种東西他看不～. Zhèzhǒng dōngxǐ tā kànbú rùyǎn. He doesn't like these kinds of things.

入藥 [药] Rùyào **be used as medicine**

桔子皮可以～. Júzǐpí kěyǐ rùyaò. Tangerine peel can be used as medicine.

入夜 Rùyè **at nightfall**

城市里～灯火通明，农村～静悄々.
Chéngshìlǐ rùyè dēnghuǒ tōngmíng, nóngcun̄ rùyè jìngqiaōqiaō.
In cities it is very bright at nightfall, but in the countryside it is very quiet at night-fall.

入獄 Rùyù **be put in prison**

凶手被判有罪～. Xiōngshǒu bèipàn yǒuzuì rùyù.

The murderer was claimed guilty and sent to jail.

入院 Rù yuàn **be admitted to hospital**

李先生病重，不得不～治. Lǐxīanshēng bìngzhòng, bùdé bù rù yuàn zhìliaó. Mr. Li was so sick that he had to go to the hospital for treatment.

入帐 Rù zhàng **enter an item in an account**

1. 每笔钱都要～. Měibǐqián dōu yaò rù zhàng.
   All the money has to be entered into the account book.
2. 老闆為了偷税漏税，有些收入不～.
   Laǒbǎn wèile tōushuì lòushuì, yǒuxiē shōurù bú rù zhàng. In order to evade taxes, the owner of the shop does not report all his income.

入贅 Rùzhuì **marry into and live with one's bride's family**

他们結婚后，男方～. Tāmen jiéhūn hòu, nánfāng rùzhuì. After they got married, the man lived with his bride's family.

傻 Shǎ

1. Stupid; foolish; dumb
2. Naïve
3. Stunned; stupefied; terrified

傻 Shǎ

1. 他很精，一点不～。 Tā hěn jīng, yìdiǎn bù shǎ.
   He is very sharp, not a bit foolish.
2. 他装～。 Tā zhuāng shǎ.
   He pretends to be stupid.
3. 他吓～了。 Tā xià shǎ le.
   He is stupefied with fear.
4. 他净说～话。 Tā jìng shuō shǎ huà.
   He only speaks nonsense.

傻笑 Shǎxiào **giggle**

他不说话，在那儿～。 Tā bù shuō huà, zài nàr shǎxiào. He doesn't speak. He is over there giggling.

删 Shān **delete**

1. 编辑把这段话～了. Biānjǐ bǎ zhèi duàn huà shānle. The editor took this part of the article and deleted it.

2. 多馀的话该～掉. Duōyú de huà gāi shāndiào. Superfluous talk should be cut out.

删除 Shānchú

To delete; to take out; to erase

请把可有可无的话一律～. Qǐng bǎ kě yǒu --kěwú de huà yǐ lù shānchú. Please delete all the unessential words.

傷[伤] Shāng

1. A cut, wound, or injury; to cut or injure
2. Grief; to grieve; distressed
3. To impede, impediment
4. To hurt (feelings)
5. To make sick

傷 Shāng

1. 房子塌了，～了两个人。 Fángzi tāle shāngle liǎngge rén. The house collapsed injuring two persons.
2. 那次大火～了很多人。 Nà cì dàhuǒ shāngle hěn duō rén. That time a big fire injured quite a few people.

傷 Shāng

1. 汽车撞～了一个人。 Qìchē zhuàng shāngle yīge rén. The car bumped into and injured one person.
2. 一个人被汽车撞～了。 Yīge rén bèi qìchē zhuàng shāng le. One person was hit by a car.
3. 这个孩子被开水烫～了。 Zhèi ge háizi bèi kāishuǐ tàng shāngle. This child was burned by boiling water.

傷 Shāng

1. 你这样作很～感情。 Nǐ zhèiyàng zuò hěn shāng gǎnqíng. What you are doing is very mean.
2. 说话要和气，不要出口～人。 Shuō huà yào héqì, bú yào chūkǒu shāng rén. When one speaks one must be polite, one must not speak to hurt people.

傷風[伤风] Shāngfēng **catch cold**

1. 小孩子～了，不能上课. Xiǎo háizi shāngfēngle, bùnéng shàngkè. The little child has caught a cold and is unable to attend school.

2. 他老～. Tā lǎo shāngfēng. He often catches colds.

傷腦筋[伤脑筋] Shāng nǎojīn **troublesome, bothersome**

1. 这件事很～. Zhèi jiàn shì hěn shāng nǎojīn. This matter is very bothersome.

2. 这孩子老逃学，真～. Zhèi háizi lǎo táoxué, zhēn shāng nǎojīn! This child often cuts class -- really troublesome!

伤心 Shāngxīn

Deeply hurt; to break one's heart; very sad

1. 他父母双亡，～死了. Tā fùmǔ shuāng wáng, shāngxīn sǐle. Both her parents are dead; she is heart broken.

2. 他伤了我的心，我再不理他了. Tā shāngle wǒ de xīn, wǒ zài bùlǐ tā le. He broke my heart, I won't pay any attention to him again.

上 Shàng

1. Above; upper; high; superior; excellent; previous, before
2. Top; summit; on
3. Up; upward
4. To ascend; to go to court; to mount; to board

上 Shàng

To go up, ascend

1. 我～樓，他下楼，正好碰上了。 Wǒ shàng lóu, tā xià lóu, zhènghǎo pèngshāngle. I was going upstairs and he was coming down; just in time for us to bump into each other.
2. ～山困難，下山容易。 Shàng shān kǔnán, xià shān róngyì. Going uphill is difficult, coming downhill is easy.

上 Shàng

To climb up

1. 这件事比～天还難。 Zhèi jiàn shì bǐ shàng tiān hái nán. This matter is more difficult than to climb to heaven.
2. 这孩子又～樹了。 Zhèi háizi yòu shàng shù le. This child has climbed up the tree again.

上 Shàng

To set up, to fix with

我们的门得～鎖 Wǒmen de mén děi shàng suǒ. Our door must be locked.

上 Shàng

To appear (on reports)

他的事～報(纸)了. Tā de shì shàng bào
(zhǐ) le. His affairs appeared in the newspaper.

上 Shàng

Appear, to be seen

昨天,他～电视了. Zuótiān tā shàng diànshì
le. Yesterday he was on television.

上 Shàng

Going, go

1. 你～那儿去. Nǐ shàng nǎr qù?
   Where are you going?
2. 我～学校去. Wǒ shàng xué xiào qù.
   I'm going to school.

上 Shàng

Make (to achieve)

这一班飞机赶不～了. Zhèi yī bān
fēijī gǎnbúshàngle. (We) cannot make this flight.

上班 Shàngbān

Go to work

1. 我们星期六不～. Wǒmen xīngqīliù búshàngbān.
   We don't work on Saturdays.
2. 她去～了. Tā qù shàngbānle.
   She has gone to work.

上浆 **Shàngjiāng**

Sizing; to apply starch

这件衣服没有～. Zhè jiàn yīfú méi yǒu shàngjiāng.

This garment has not been starched.

上缴 **Shàngjiǎo**

To turn over to higher authorities

利润～给谁? Lìrùn shàngjiǎo gěi shéi?

Who are the profits turned over to?

上街 **Shàngjiē**

To go to the market, go shopping

我们下午～买东西. Wǒmen xiàwǔ shàngjiē mǎi dōngxī.

We'll go shopping (in the market) in the afternoon.

上進 **Shàngjìn**

To make progress; to do better; progressive; aspiring

1. 这孩子不～. Zhè háizi bú shàngjìn.

This child is not making progress.

2. 青年人要有～心. Qīngnián rén yào yǒu shàngjìn xīn.

Young people should have the desire to do better.

3. 得过且过，不求～. Dé guò qiě guò, bù qiú shàngjìn.

Live a day if one can and not strive to do better.

上劲儿 **Shàngjìr**

Energetically; with gusto; with vigour

1. 他干～了. Tā gàn shàngjìng le.

He works with increasing vigor.

2. 他越说越～. Tā yuè shuō yuè shàngjìng.

The more he talks the more invigorated he becomes.

上课 Shàngkè

To attend (class)

1. 我们每天八点～. Wǒmen měi tiān bā diǎn shàngkè. Everyday we go to class at 8 o'clock.
2. 明天的中文课我不上了. Míngtian de zhōngwénkè wǒ búshàng le. Tomorrow I won't be attending Chinese class.

上升 Shàngshēng

To rise; to ascend

1. 国旗慢々～. Guóqí mànmàn shàngshēng. The national flag ascended slowly.
2. 最近物价不断～. Zuìjìn wùjià búduàn shàngshēng. Of late, prices has been steadily rising.
3. 这屋里的温度不断～. Zhèi wūli de wēndù búduàn shàngshēng. The temperature in this room is steadily rising.
4. 他的地位一直～. Tā de dìwèi yìzhí shàngshēng. His status is always rising.

上市 Shàngshì

To be available on the market

1. 現在是西瓜～的季節. Xiànzài shì xīguā shàngshì de jìjié. Now is the season for watermelons to be on the market.
2. 嚐々剛～的芒果. Chángcháng gāng shàngshì de mángguǒ. Try these mangoes; they just arrived on the market.

上算　Shàngsuàn

Worthy; to be worth it

1. 花这么多錢買这个東西太不～.　Huā zhēme duō qián mǎi zhèi ge dōngxi tài búshàngsuàn. To spend that much money for this thing is really not worth it.

2. 谁说用电比用汽油～?　Shéi shuō yòng diàn bǐ yòng qì yóu shàngsuàn?　Who said that using electricity was a better value than using gas?

上台　Shàngtái

To appear on the stage; to mount the dais

1. 演员～唱歌.　Yǎnyuán shàngtái chàng gē. The performer mounted the stage and sang.

2. 校长～讲话.　Xiàozhǎng shàngtái jiǎng huà.　The principal mounted the dais to give a speech.

上学　Shàngxué

To go to school; to receive education

1. 小孩几岁～?　Xiǎohaí jǐ suì shàngxué? At what age does a child start school?

2. 他没上过几年学.　Tā méi shàng guò jǐnián xué.　He hasn't had too much education. (He hasn't received too many years of schooling.)

上映　Shàngyàng

To screen or show (a movie)

最近没有新片～.　Zuìjìn méiyǒu xīnpiān shàngyàng.　There have been no new movies recently.

上癮 Shàngyǐn

To be addicted to; to be habit-forming

1. 喝酒,抽煙,吸毒都能～. Hē jǐu chōuyān xīdú dōu néng shàngyǐn. Drinking, smoking and using drugs are all addictive.
2. 他抽煙抽上了癮. Tā chōuyān chōu shàngle yǐn. He is addicted to cigarette smoking.
3. 不常喝酒上不了癮. Bù cháng hējiǔ shàng bùliǎo yǐn. If you don't drink often it's not habit-forming.

上漲 Shàngzhǎng

To rise; to go up

1. 下了几天雨,河水～了. Xiàle jǐ tiān yǔ, hé shuǐ shàngzhǎngle. After a few days of rain the level of the river has risen.
2. 去年物价～多少? Qùnián wùjià shàngzhǎng duōshǎo? How much did prices go up last year?
3. 銀行利率又～了. Yínháng lìlǜ yòu shàngzhǎngle. Interest rates at the banks have gone up again.

2.

Raise up your hand!

上 Shàng

On; in

1. 山～有雪. Shānshàng yǒu xuě.
There is snow on the mountain.

2. 桌子～有书. Zhūozi shàng yǒu shū.
There are books on the table.

3. 墙～挂着中国画儿. Qiángshàng kuàzhe Zhōnggúo huàr.
There are Chinese paintings hanging on the wall.

4. 书～怎么说的? Shūshàng zěnmo shūode?
What does it say in the book?

5. 他臉～没表情. Tā liǎn shàng méi biǎoqíng.
His face expressed nothing (There was no expression of emotion on his face).

上 Shàng

Into

这套书分上下两册. Zhè taò shū fēn shàng xià liǎng cè.
This set of books is divided into first and second volumes.

上 Shàng

Higher authority, office, etc.

1. 这件事得向～请示. Zhè jiàn shì děi xiàng shàng qǐngshì.
On this matter (one) must appeal to a higher authority.

2. 下对上说"請示". ～对下说"指示". Xià duì shàng shuō "qǐngshì", shàng duì xià shuō "zhǐshì". An inferior "appeals" to a

superior, a superior "directs" an inferior.

3. 从～到下都不赞成. Cóng shàng dào xià dōu bú zàn chéng. Everyone from the top to the bottom levels disapprove.

4. 这个人爱向～爬. Zhège rén ài xiàng shàng pá. This person has ambitions (wants to move up).

上 Shàng

Last (time)

1.	～回	shàng huí	Last time.
2.	～次	shàng cì	Last time.

上 Shàng

Higher; upper

1.	～级	shàng jí	Higher authority.
2.	～等	shàng děng	Upper class; first class.
3.	～策	shàng cè	Superior strategy.
4.	～品	shàng pǐn	High quality.
5.	～流	shàng liú	First class
6.	～部	shàng bù	Upper part.
7.	～层	shàng céng	Upper layer; higher authority.

上 Shàng

1. ～頭, shàngtou 上面, shàngmiàn 上边. shàngbiān
   Above; on top of; on the surface of; upper part;

2. ～头, shàngtou ～面. shàngmiàn ～边 shàngbiān
   higher authorities;

3. ～面 shàngmiàn

Above-mentioned, foregoing

4. 他在外表～面很注意. Tā zài wàibiǎo shàngmiàn hěn zhùyì.
He pays close attention to his appearance.

上 Shàng

Last; earlier, previous

1.	～半天	shàngbàn tiān	The forenoon.
2.	～半夜	shàngbàn yè	Before midnight.
3.	～星期（礼拜）	shàng xīngqí (lǐbài)	Last week.
4.	～半年	shàngbàn nián	First half year.
5.	～学期	shàng xuéqí	Last semester.
6.	～周	shàng zhōu	Last week.

上 Shàng

Aspect; in

1. 口头～说得好，实際～做不到. Kǒutou shàng shuōde hǎo, shíjì shàng zuò bú dào. In speech it sounds good, but in practice it is impossible.

2. 身体～还可以，精神～受不了. Shēntǐ shàng hái kěyǐ, jīngshén shàng shòu bù liǎo. Physically it's' okay, but spiritually it is unbearable.

3. 这是中国历史～一件大事. Zhè shì Zhōngguó lìshǐ shàng yí jiàn dà shì. This is an important event in Chinese history.

上 Shàng
習用語
(Idiomatic usage)

1. ～有天堂，下有苏杭. Shàng yǒu tiāntáng, xià yǒu Sū Háng.

Above there is Heaven; below we have Soochow and Hangchow (The scenery in these two cities is like that of in heaven.)

2. ～樑不正，下樑歪. Shàng liáng bú zhèng xià liáng wāi.

If the upper beams are not properly aligned the lower beams will be crooked (If a leader is corrupt, his subordinates will follow his example).

3. ～不着天，下不着地 Shàng bù zháo tiān, xià bù zháo dì.

Neither touching Heaven nor resting on the ground (To be caught in between)

4. ～不～，下不下，不好办. Shàng bú shàng xià bú xià bù hǎo bàn.

Unable to move either up or down, (the task) cannot be easily done (Either way is difficult; it is an impossible task).

5. ～有父母，下有兒女 Shàng yǒu fù mú, xià yǒu ér nǚ.

There are father and mother above, sons and daughters below (to have to support two generations of the family; to be tied down by a big family).

6. 好～加好. Hǎo shàng jiā hǎo.

Excellence heaped upon excellence (Excellent in more than one way).

7. 能～能下. Néng shàng néng xià.

Can go up or come down (Can take up a position or leave a position, both with grace).

8. ～行下效. Shàng xíng xià xiào.

The actions of a superior will be imitated by the inferior.

9. ～竄下逃. Shàng cuàn xià taó.

The actions of a superior will be imitated by the inferior. (When superiors sneak off the inferiors will flee too).

10. ～下其手. Shàng xià qí shǒu.

To move one's hand up and down (To practice fraud; to manipulate in favor of one's self; to cheat discreetly).

11. ～下呼应. Shàng xià hū yìng.

The leader calls and the followers answer (The leader is popularly supported; to be tightly organized).

12. ～下串通一气. Shàng xià chuàn tōng yíqì.

Seniors and juniors breathe in one breath. (Higher and lower levels are of one mind).

上 操 Shàngcāo

To start the drill; to go to the drill.

現在該～了. Xiànzài gāi shàngcāo le.

We ought to start the drill now; we ought to go to the drill now.

上 場 Shàngchǎng

To appear on the stage

1. 主角还没～呢! Zhǔjiǎo haí meí shàngchǎng ne!

The main character hasn't appeared on stage yet.

2. 好戏～了. Haǒ xì shàngchǎng le.

A good show has begun.

上場 Shàngchǎng

To enter the court or field

現在5號隊員～. Xiànzài wǔ hào duìyuán shàngchǎng.

Now the player No. 5 enters the field.

field.

上床 Shàngchuáng

To go to bed

我每天晚上十点鈡～. Wǒ měitiān wǎnshàng shí diǎn zhōng shàngchuáng.

I go to bed at 10 o'clock every night.

上當 Shàngdàng

Be taken in; be fooled

1. 买旧車要小心，可別～. Mǎi jiù chē yào xiǎoxīn, kě bié shàngdàng.

Be careful in buying a used car, don't be taken in.

2. 你上了他的当了. Nǐ shàng le tāde dàng le.

You were fooled by him.

上吊 Shàngdiào

To hang oneself

他～了. Tā shàngdiào le.

He hanged himself.

上凍 Shàngdòng

To freeze

这个地方每年十二月～. Zhège dìfāng měi nián shí èr yuè shàngdòng.

This place freezes over in December every year.

上訪 **Shàngfǎng**

To apply for an audience with higher authorities; to appeal for help.

他从乡下走到北京去～. Tā cóng xiāngxià zǒu dào běijīng qù shàngfǎng. He walked from the countryside to Peking to appeal to the authorities for help.

上告 **Shànggào**

To appeal to a higher court. To complain to the higher authorities

你要不服，可以～. Nǐ yào bùfú kěyǐ shànggào.

If you are dissatisfied, you can appeal it.

上供 **Shànggòng**

To offer up a sacrifice, to make an offering

你们过年～吗？ Nǐmen guò nián shànggòng ma?

Do you make offerings (to the gods) for New Year's?

上鈎 **Shànggōu**

To swallow the bait; to be hooked

1. 有大魚～了. Yǒu dà yú shànggōu le.

   A big fish has taken the bait.

2. 小心，别上他的鈎儿. Xiǎoxīn, bié shàng tāde gōur.

   Careful, don't swallow his bait.

3. 这是姜太公釣魚—願者～. Zhè shì Jiāng Tài Gōng diào yú -- yuàn zhě shànggōu. This is a case of "Lord Jiang fishing without a hook -- only the willing were caught". (Used of willing volunteers who assist in a worthy cause).

上課 Shàngkè

To attend class; to hold a class

1. 每天八点～. Měitiān bā diǎn zhōng shàngkè.

Class begins at 8 o'clock everyday.

2. 今天上四堂(節)課. Jīntiān shàng sì táng (jié) kè.

(I)have to attend (or hold) 4 classes today.

3. 明天的中文课不上了. Míngtiān de Zhōngwén kè bú shàng le.

Tomorrow's Chinese class will not be held.

上口 Shàngkǒu

Be able to read aloud fluently

1. 这篇短文接近口语, 能～. Zhè piān duǎn wén jiējìn kǒuyǔ, néng shàngkǒu. This short piece is written in a style very close to the colloquial; it can be read aloud easily.

2. 她背起唐诗来清脆悦耳, 琅々～. Tā bèiqǐ Táng shī lái qīngcuì yuè ěr, lǎnglǎng shàngkǒu. She recites the poems of the Tang in a clear, crisp and pleasing manner, each word ringing out melodiously.

上路 Shànglù

To set out on a journey

他明天～. Tā míngtiān shànglù.

He will set out tomorrow.

上馬 Shàngmǎ

To mount a horse

快～追他. Kuài shàng mǎ zhuī tā.

Mount up and go after him!

上馬 **Shàngmǎ**

To start a job or project

1. 这項工程快要～了. Zhè xiàng gōngchéng kuài yào shàngmǎ le.

This construction project will soon begin.

2. 这项计划一～，咱们就忙了. Zhè xiàng jìhuà yí shàngmǎ, zámen jiù máng le. As soon as this plan is put into action, we'll be very busy.

上門 **Shàngmén(r)**

Personally come to someone's door (used in conjunction with asking for help, advice, marriage etc); to the door step

1. 我～来求教. Wǒ shàngmén lái qiú jiào.

I am presenting myself for your advice.

2. 他们送貨～. Tāmen sòng huò shàngmén.

They deliver goods to the door step.

上門 **Shàngmén**

To lock the door

这里不安全，晚上要～. Zhèlǐ bù ānquán, wǎngshàng yào shàngmén.

It's not safe here; you must lock the door at night.

上門 **Shàngmén**

For a man to marry into a woman's family and adopt her family name

他是～的女婿. Tā shì shàngmén de nǚxù.

He has adopted his in-laws' surname.

伸 Shēn

1. To stretch; to extend; to straighten
2. To report

伸 Shēn

不要把头～到車外. Bú yào bǎ tóu shēn dào chē wài. Do not put your head out of the car.

伸懶腰 Shēn lǎnyāo

To stretch and yawn

坐得太久了, 伸个懶腰. Zuò de tài jiǔ le, shēnge lǎnyāo. (You've) been sitting too long, go stretch.

伸手 Shēnshǒu

To reach out, hold out, or stretch out one's hand

1. 他～去拿蘋果. Tā shēnshǒu qù ná pǐngguǒ. He stretched out his hand to take the apple.
2. 这里太黑～不見五指. Zhèili tài hēi, shēnshǒu bújiàn wǔ zhǐ. It's too dark here. When one stretches out one's hand one can't see the five fingers.

升 Shēng

1. To rise; to raise; to advance; to ascend; to promote
2. A unit of volume measurement (exp. for grams)
3. A Chinese family name

升(昇) Shēng

1. 太阳～起来了. Tàiyáng shēngqǐlaíle.
   The sun is rising.
2. 国旗～起来了. Guóqí shēngqǐláile.
   The flag is being hoisted up.
3. 风筝～起来了. Fēngzhēng shēngqǐláile.
   The kite is soaring.

升 Shēng

1. 他从连长～成旅长了. Tā cóng liánzhǎng shēng chéng lǚzhǎngle. He has been promoted from a company commander to the brigade commander.
2. 他～教授了. Tā shēng jiàoshòule.
   He has become a professor.
3. 他的工资～了一级. Tā de gōngzī shēngle yī jí . His wages have gone up one grade.

升官 Shēngguān

To attain high ranks

他～发财了. Tā shēngguān fācáile.

He has been promoted and become wealthy.

升旗 Shēngqí

To hoist a flag

我们学校每天早上～。 Wǒmen xuéxiào měi tiān zǎoshang shēngqí. In our school we raise the flag every morning.

升学 Shēngxué

To enter a higher school; to advance to a higher school

1. 我的两个孩子今年都～。 Wǒ de liǎngge háizi jīnnián dōu shēngxué. Both my two children advanced to a higher school this year.
2. 大的升大学，小的升中学。 Dàde shēng dàxué, xiǎode shēng zhōngxué. The older one enters university; the younger one high school.

胜 Shèng

1. To win; to excel; to triumph
2. a place of natural beauty

勝[胜]Shèng

这次比赛我们～了.他们敗了. Zhèicì bǐsaì wǒmen shèngle, tāmen bàile. This time we won the competition while they lost.

胜 Shèng

1. 我们打了一个大～仗. Wǒmen dǎle yīge dà shèngzhàng. We scored a great victory.
2. 我们以少～多,以弱～強. Wǒmen yǐ shǎo shèngduō, yǐruò shèngqiáng. (Though) we are few we surpass those with greater numbers; (though) we are weak we surpass the strong.

勝利[胜利]Shènglì

Victorious

1. 我们～了.他們失敗了. Wǒmen shènglìle tāmen shībàile. We were victorious, they suffered defeat.
2. ～冲昏了頭脑. Shènglì chōng hūnle tóunǎo. (They) were overwhelmed by the victory.

剩 Shèng

To remain; left over; in excess; residue; remainder; surplus

剩 Shèng

1. 他不爱吃～飯. Tā bú ài chī shèngfàn.
   He doesn't like to eat leftovers.
2. 这是些卖不出去的～貨. Zhèi shì xiē
   mài bùchūqūde shènghuì. These are unsalable goods.

剩 Shèng

1. 你还～多少钱? Nǐ hái shèng duō shao qián?
   How much money do you still have left?
2. 这孩子～了半碗飯. Zhèi háizi
   shèngle bàn wǎn fàn. This child has half a bowl of rice left.
3. 我们都吃了,就～你一个人还没吃.
   Wǒmen dōu chīle, jiù shèng nǐ yīge rén háimeí chī.
   We all have eaten except you.

受苦 Shòukǔ Suffer, have a rough time

1. 失业使工人～. Shīyè shǐ gōngrén shòukǔ. Unemployment caused the workers to suffer.
2. ～受难的日子总算熬过来了. Shòukǔ shòunàn de rìzi zǒngsuàn áo guò lái le. We have finally passed through the days of suffering and hardship.

3. 我们受过苦，知道幸福得来不容易. Wǒmen shòu guò kǔ, zhīdào xìngfú dé lái bù róngyì. We have suffered, therefore we know that happiness doesn't come easy.

受凉 Shòuliáng Catch cold

孩子～了，快吃点药. Háizi shòuliáng le, kuài chī diǎr yào. The child caught a cold, hurry and take some medicine.

受難 [难] Shòunàn Suffer disasters, be in distress

1. 天灾人祸，使人民～. Tiān zāi rén huò shǐ rénmín shòunàn. Natural and human-made disasters have caused the people to suffer.
2. 我们永远忘不了那些受苦～的日子. Wǒmen yǒngyuǎn wàngbù liǎo nàxiē shòukǔ shòunàn de rìzi. We will never forget those days that were full of suffering.

受騙 Shòupiàn Be deceived

1. 这孩子～了. Zhè háizi shòupiàn le. This child is fooled.
2. 他在说谎，不要受他的騙 Tā zài shūohuǎn,

búyào shòu tā de piàn.   He's lying. Don't be fooled by him.

3. 我们不再～了.   Wǒmen búzài shòupiàn le.
We won't be fooled again.

受氣[气] Shòuqì   Mistreated, suffer wrong

1. 这孩子老～，谁都欺負他.   Zhè háizi lǎo shòuqì, shéi dōu qīfù tā.   This child is always mistreated, everybody is taking advantage of her/him.

2. 我受不了他的气，我要跟他离婚.   Wǒ shòu bù liǎo tā de qì, wǒ yào gēn tā líhūn.   I cannot stand being mistreated by him. I want to divorce him.

3. 我可不受你这份窝囊气！   ,Wǒ kě bú shòu nǐ zhè fàn wuōnángqì.   I will not let you treat me so badly.

受傷[伤] Shòushāng   Be injured

1. 这里发生地震，没有人受伤！   Zhè lǐ fāshēng dìzhèn, méiyǒu rén shòushāng.   There was an earthquake here. Nobody was injured.

2. 这里发生一起车禍，一个司机受重伤，一个受輕伤. Zhèlǐ fāshēng yīqǐ chēhuò, yíge sījī shòu zhòngshāng, yíge shòu qīngshāng.   There was an accident here. A driver was badly injured, the other slightly injured.

受益 Shòuyì   Be benefited

1. 听了李教授的講座，我～不淺.   Tīng le lǐ jiàoshòu de jiǎngzuò, wǒ shòuyì bù qiǎn.   After listening to the lecture given by Professor Lee, I've benefited quite a lot from it.

2. 这項灌溉工程完工后，我们地区～很大
Zhè xiàng guàngài gōngchéng wán gōng hòu, wǒmen dìqū shòuyì

hěn dà. After this irrigation project is completed, our neighboring areas will benefit a lot.

受用 Shòuyòng Benefit from

把这个绝技学到手.终生～不盡.

Bǎ zhè ge juéjì xué dào shǒu, zhōngshēng shòuyòng bú jìn.

Once you've learned this special skill, you'll benefit from it all your life.

受罪 Shòuzuì Have hard time

1. 集中营里的生活真～. Jízhōngyíng lǐ de shēnghuó zhēn shòuzuì. Life in the concentration camp is really miserable.
2. 蹲了一年监狱,真是活～. Dūn le yì nián jiānyù, zhēn shì huó shòuzuì. Being in jail for a year is really terrible.

刷 Shuā Brush

1. 用牙刷儿～牙. Yòng yáshuā shuā yá.

To brush teeth with a toothbrush.

2. 用鞋刷子～鞋. Yòng xiéshuāzi shuā xié.

To brush shoes with a shoebrush.

3. 用石灰～牆. Yòng shíhuī shuā qiáng.

To paint the walls with lime.

4. 我洗碗，你～鍋. Wǒ xǐ wǎn, nǐ shuā guō.

I wash the dishes; you scrub the pots.

刷 Shuā Eliminate

我们球队给～下来了. Tāmen qíuduì gěi shuā xià lái le. Their team has been eliminated from the contest.

俗 Sú Vulgar

1. 这个人真～. Zhè ge rén zhēn sú

This person is very vulgar.

2. 这个话太～了. Zhè ge huà tài sú le.

This expression is too vulgar.

3. 他穿的很～. Tā chuān de hěn sú.

He is dressed vulgarly.

俗 Sú Common pupular

1. 这是～套子，没什么新鲜玩艺儿. Zhè shì sú tàozi, méi shéme xīnxiān wán yièr. This is just old tricks, nothing innovative at all.

2. ～话说：“天下无難事，只怕有心人.” Sú huà shuō, tiānxià wú nán shì, zhǐ pà yǒu xīn rén. People say: "Where there's a will, there is a way."

4. ～不可耐. Sú bù kě nài.

Too vulgar to bear with.

俗氣［气］ Súqi Vulgar, in poor taste

1. 他太～，没修养 Tā tài súqì, méi xiūyǎng. He's too vulgar, he has no manners.

2. 他说话太～. Tā shuōhuà tài súqì.

His speech is too uncouth.

3. 这种装饰太~. Zhè zhǒng zhuāngshì tài súqì. This kind of decoration is too vulgar.

停 Tíng Stop

1. 雨早就～了. Yŭ zăo jiù tíng le.

   The rain stopped long ago.

2. 火车～了. Huŏchē tíng le.

   The train stopped.

3. 工作～了. Gōngzuò tíng le.

   The project stopped.

停 **Tíng** Stop, pause

1. 太累了，～下来歇一会儿。 Tài lèi le, tíng xià lái xiē yì huír. (We are) too tired. Let's stop for a break.

2. 他～下来，想一想，又接着讲下去。
Tā tíng xià lái, xiǎng yī xiǎng, yòu jiē zhē jiǎng xià qù.
He stopped to think for a while, then he continued with his talk.

3. 这孩子不～地吃。 Zhè háizi bù tíng de chī.
The child eats continuously.

停 **Tíng** Stop over

我在夏威夷～了两天。 Wǒ zài xiàwéiyí tíngle liǎng tiān. I stopped in Hawaii for 2 days.

停 **Tíng** Park

你把车就～在路边吧！ Nǐ bǎ chē jiù tíng zài lùbian ba. (I suggest) you park the car along the road!

停 **Tíng** Cut off

不交水电费，就要～水～电。 Bù jiāo shuí diàn fèi, jiù yào tíng shuí tíng diàn. If one doesn't pay one's utilities, they will be cut off.

停摆 **Tíngbǎi** (of a pendulum) come to a standstill

钟～了。 Zhōng tíngbǎi le.
The clock has stopped.

停车 Tíngchē Parking

这里不准～. Zhèi lǐ bù zhǔn tíngchē. Parking is not allowed here.

停电 Tíngdiàn Power cut

下午三点到五点～. Xiàwǔ sān diǎn dào wǔ diǎn tíngdiàn. The electricity will be cut off from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

停顿 Tíngdùn Stop, halt

工人正在罢工. 工厂生产～了. Gōngrén zhèng zài bà gōng, gōng chǎng shēng chǎn tíngdùn liǎo. The workers are on strike now. The factory has stopped producing.

停放 Tíngfàng Park

这儿不准～自行车. Zhèr bù zhǔn tíngfàng zì xíngchē. Parking bicycles here is not allowed.

停火 Tínghuǒ Cease fire

双方都不肯～. Shuāng fāng dōu bù kěn tínghuǒ. Both sides are not willing to call a cease fire.

停留 Tíngliú Stay

我们在香港～两天. Wǒmen zài xiānggǎng tíngliú liǎng tiān. We stayed in Hong Kong for 2 days.

停止 Tīngzhǐ Suspended

1. 新年期间，本店～营业. Xīn nián qí jiān, běn diàn tíngzhǐ yíng yè. Our shop is closed during the new year holidays.

2. 他们～援助穷国. Tāmen tíngzhǐ yuánzhù qióng guó. They have stopped helping poor countries.

同 Tóng Same

这两个词音～义不～. Zhèi liǎng ge cí yīn tóng yì bù tóng. These two words have the same pronunciation, but the meanings are different.

同 Tóng Share

我们两个人～甘苦共患难多年. Wǒmen liǎng ge rén tóng gānkǔ gòng huàn nàn duō nián. Both of us have for several years shared the happiness and the hardships together.

同窗 Tóngchuāng Schoolmate, classmate

我们两个人～五年. Wǒmen liǎng ge rén tóngchuāng wǔ nián. We have been classmates for 5 years.

同等 Tóngděng Same rank

他们处于～地位. Tāmen chǔ yú tóngděng dìwèi. They are in the same position.

同化 Tónghuà Assimilate

大民族企图～少数民族. Dà mínzú qìtú tónghuà shǎoshù mínzú. The majority trys to assimilate the minority.

同居 Tóngjū Live together

他们两个人没有结婚已经～. Tāmen liǎng ge rén méiyǒu jié hūn, yǐjīng tóngjū. They are not married, but they have lived together.

同情 Tóngqíng Sympathize with

我很～她的不幸遭遇. Wǒ hěn tóngqíng tāde bú xìng zāoyù. I sympathized with her miserable life.

同事 Tóngshì Work together, colleague

我们两个人～快十年了. Wŏmen liăngge rén tóngshì kuài shí nián le. We have been working together for about 10 years.

同岁 Tóngsuì Of the same age

他们两个人～. Tāmen liăngge rén tóngsuì. They are of the same age.

同行 Tóngxíng Travel together

一路上我一直跟他～. Yí lù shàng wŏ yìzhí gēn tā tóngxíng. I accompanied him all the way.

同姓 Tóngxìng Of the same surname

我们两个人～, 都姓王 Wŏmen liăngge rén tóngxìng dōu xìng wáng. We have the same last name. Both are Wang.

同样 Tóngyàng Same

我们用不同的方法得出～的结果. Wŏmen yòng bù tóng de fāngfă déchū tóngyàng de jiéguŏ. We used different methods and obtained the same result.

同意 Tóngyì Agree

他的说法没有人～. Tāde shuōfă méi yŏu rén tóngyì. Nobody agreed with him.

偷 Tōu Stealthily

考试的时候，别～看书. Kǎoshì de shíhòu bié tōu kàn shū. Don't steal a look at the books when (you) take an exam. (Don't cheat in exams.)

偷 Tōu Find

我～个空儿出来看看你. Wǒ tōu ge kòng(er) chūlái kàn kan nǐ. I will *take* some time off to come out to see you.

偷懒 Tōulǎn Loaf on the job

这孩子干活儿老～. Zhèi háizi gàn huó(r) lǎo tōulǎn. This child always loafes on the job.

偷袭 Tōuxí Sneak attack

1941年日本～珍珠港. Yī jiǔ sì yī nián Rìběn tōuxí zhēnzhū gǎng. Japan secretly attacked Pearl Harbour in 1941.

吐 Tǔ

不要随地〜痰. Bú yào suí dì tǔ tán.

Don't spit on the ground.

吐 Tù

这孩子把吃的东西都～了. Zhèi háizi bǎ chīde dōngxi dōu tù le. This child spit out what he ate.

吞 Tūn

病人把药丸勉强～下去了. Bǐngrén bǎ yàowán miǎn qiǎng tūn xiàqù le. The patient swallowed the medicine with much effort.

吞吞吐吐 Tūntūn tǔtǔ

不要～，有话请直说. Bú yào tūntūn tǔtǔ, yǒu huà qǐng zhí shuō. Don't mutter. (Don't try to hide something when you speak). Speak up!

危险 Wēixiǎn Dangerous

1. 吸烟～. Xīyān wēixiǎn.

   Smoking is hazardous.

2. 酒醉开车很～. Jiǔzuì kāichē hěn wēixiǎn.

   It is very dangerous to drive while drunk.

伪造 Wĕizào Forge, counterfeit

1. ～货币犯法. Wĕizào huòbì fànfă.

It is against the law to counterfeit money.

2. 这个会计～账目. Zhèi ge Kuàijì wĕizào zhàngmū.

This accountant forged the accounts.

3. 他～证件 Tā wĕizào zhèngjiàn.

He forged the certificate.

位于 Wèiyú Be located

加拿大～北美 Jiānádà wèiyú běi měi.

Canada is located in north America.

侮辱 Wǔrǔ Insult

1. 他～我们 Tā wǔrǔ wǒmen.
He insulted us.

2. 不许～和歧視少數民族 Bù xǔ wǔrǔ hé qíshì shǎo shù mínzú. Don't insult or look down upon monority peoples.

下去 Xià qù

Used after a verb to continue the action

1. 請講～. Qĭng jiăng xià qù.
Please continue on (telling)

2. 堅持～就是胜利. Jiān chī xià qù jōu shì shèng lì.
If one continues to persist victory will follow.

3. 不能这么干～. Bù néng zhème gàn xià qù.
We cannot continue on doing this.

下手 Xià shŏu

To set one's hand to; to start; an assistant; right hand seat

1. 这件事～晚了. Zhè jiàn shì xià shŏu wăn le.
This business has been started too late.

2. 這件事无从～. Zhè jiàn shì wú cóng xià shŏu.
There is no way one can set about this affair.

3. 先下手為強，后下手遭殃. Xiān xià shŏu wéi qáng, hòu xià shŏu zāo yāng.
One who starts earlier will gain the upper hand; one who starts late will suffer.

4. 我跟他打～儿. Wŏ gēn tā dă xià shŏu.
I am serving as his assistant.

5. 我坐在你的～. Wŏ zuò zài nĭ de xià shŏu.
I sit on your right-hand side.

下水 Xià shuĭ

To be launched; to enter the water

1. 太冷，我不敢～. Tài lĕng, wŏ bù găn xià shuĭ.
It's too cold, I dare not to get into the water.

2. 新船明天～. Xīn chuán míng tiān xià shuĭ,
The new boat will be launched tomorrow.

下台 Xià tái

To back down with good grace

1. 大家弄得他没法～. Dàjiā nòng de tā méi fǎ xià tái. People have made it difficult for him to back down with good grace.

2. 他当場受到批評，弄得下不 台. lái Tā dāng chǎng shòu dào pīpíng, nòng de xià bù lái tái. He was embarrassed by being criticized on the spot.

下鄉 Xià xiāng

To go to the countryside or rural areas

1. 他～去了. Tā xià xiāng qù le. He's gone to the rural areas.

2. 許多中國知識青年，上山～，参加劳動. Xǔ duō zhōng guó zhīshì qīngnián, shàng shān xià xiāng, cānjiā láudòng. Many educated Chinese youths go to mountainous or rural areas to participate in physical labor .

下嚥 [咽] Xià yàn

To swallow

這样的東西我实在没法～. Zhè yàng de dōng xī wǒ shí zài méi fǎ xià yàn. I really cannot eat stuff like this.

下嚥 [咽] Xià yàn

To swallow

这口氣她難于～. Zhè kǒu qì tā nán yú xià yàn. She finds it difficult to swallow this anguish.

She finds it difficult to restrain this anger.

下药 Xià yào

To prescribe medicine; to put in poison

1. 要对症～. Yào duì zhèng xià yào.

   The treatment must be given in accordance with the symptoms.

2. 酒里下了药. Jǒu lǐ xià le yào.

   Someone put poison in the liquor.

下野 Xià yě

To go to the wildness; (to retire from politics)

他執政十年，終于～. Tā zhí zhèng shí nián, zhōng yú xià yě le. He'd been holding the ruling position for 10 years, and he finally retired.

下葬 Xià zàng

To bury

陣亡者，明天～. Zhèn wáng zhě, míng tiān xià zàng.

Those who fell in the battles will be buried tomorrow.

先 Xiān First

1. ～給錢,后交貨. Xiān gěiqián hòu jāohùo.
Pay first, then the goods will be delivered.

2. ～付款,后取貨 Xiān fùkuǎn hòu qǔhùo.
Pay first, then pick up the goods.

先 Xiān Before

我比他～走,他比我～到. Wǒ bǐ tā xiānzǒu, tā bǐ wǒ xiāndào. I left before he did but he came before I did.

3. 我～嚐、. Wǒ xiān chángcháng.
I'll taste it first.

4. 你～别忙,等会儿! Nǐ xiān biémáng, děnghuěir!
Don't you hurry, wait a second!

5. ～甭告訴他. Xiān béng gàosū tā.
Don't tell him first.

先進 [进] Xiānjìn Advanced

1. 他们的技術水平很～. Tāménde jìshù shuěipíng hěn xiānjìn.
They have very advanced technology.

2. 他们的思想很～. Tāménde sīxiǎng hěn xiānjìn.
They have very advanced thoughts.

3. 這种～設备我们还没有. Zhèzhǒng xiānjìn de shèbèi wǒmén hái méiyǒu. We still don't have this kind of advanced equipment.

4. ～的國家要帮助后進的國家. Xiānjìnde gúojiā yào bāngzhù hòujìnde gúojiā. Advanced countries should help the less advanced countries.

先决 Xiānjué Prerequisite

办这件事有一定～条件. Bàn zhè jiàn shì yǒu yídìng xiānjué tiáojiàn. This thing must depend on the precondition.

先天 Xiāntiān Congenital; inborn

1. 這种病是～(性)的. Zhè zhǒng bìng shì xiāntiān(xìng) de.
   This kind of disease is congenital.
2. 音樂才能是～的嗎? Yīnyuè cáinéng shì xiāntiān de mā?
   Is music talent an inborn ability?

享 Xiǎng

To enjoy

1. 我们分～你们的快乐 Wǒmen fēn xiǎng nǐ men de kuài lè.
   Let us share your happiness.
2. 讓我们共～胜利的欢乐! Ràng wǒmen gòng xiǎng shènglì de huān lè. Let us share the joy of victory.
3. 咱们要有福同～, 有难同当. Zǎnmen yào yǒu fú tóng xiǎng, yǒu nàn tóng dāng.
   We should share every happiness and every hardship.

享福 Xiǎngfú

To enjoy an easy life

1. 你住在这儿真～! Nǐ zhùzài zhèr zhēn xiǎngfú.
   Living in this place, you are really enjoying an easy life.
2. 由于貧富懸殊, 有人～, 有人受罪.
   Yóu yú pínfù xuán shū, yǒu rén xiǎngfú, yǒu rén shòuzuèi.
   Due to uneven distribution of wealth, some people can enjoy an easy life, but some people have to suffer.

享樂 Xiǎnglè

To lead a life of pleasure; to have pleasure

他不愛干活，光愛～. Tā bú ài gàn huó, guān ài xiǎnglè.

He does not like to work. He seeks for pleasure only.

享年 Xiǎngnián

To die at the age of ...

他～八十岁. Tā xiǎngnián bāshí suì.

He died at the age of eighty.

享受 Xiǎngshòu

To enjoy, enjoyment

1. 我们～公费医疗. Wǒmen xiǎngshòu gōng fèi yīliáo.

   We enjoy free public health service.

2. 他～政府奬学金. Tā xiǎngshòu zhèngfǔ jiǎngshuéjīn.

   He is receiving the benefit of a government scholarship.

3. 不能光～权利，不尽义务. Bùnéng guān xiǎngshòu quán lì, bú jìn yìwù.

   One should not enjoy all the benefits without rendering any service.

4. 他真会～. Tā zhēn huì xiǎngshòu.

   He really knows how to enjoy life.

5. 不要只圖～. Bú yào zhǐ tú xiǎngshòu.

   Do not seek only pleasure.

6. 苦了这麽多年，現在該～～啦. Kǔ le zhè me duō nián, xiànzài gāi xiǎngshòu xiǎngshòu la.

   Having suffered for so many years, now is the time for some pleasure.

享用 Xiǎngyòng

To enjoy the use of; to enjoy

1. 他的财富終身～不尽. Tā de cáifù zhōngshēn xiǎngyòng bú jìn. His wealth is more than enough for him to enjoy in his whole life.
2. 他当了大官儿，可以～各种特权. Tā dāng le dà guāner, kěyǐ xiǎngyòng gè zhǒng tè chuán. He is appointed to a high government office. He is entitled to many privileges.

享有 Xiǎngyǒu

To be entitled to; to enjoy

1. 男女应当～同样的权利. Nán nǚ yīngdāng xiǎngyǒu tóng yàng de chuánlì. Men and women should have equal rights.
2. 他在学術界～很高的威望. Tā zài xuéshù jiè xiǎngyǒu hěn gāo de wēiwàng. He enjoys very high prestige among intellectual circles.
3. 他在美國～盛名. Tā zài měiguó xiǎngyǒu shèngmíng. He is very popular in the U.S.A. He enjoys great popularity in the U.S.A.

兇 [凶] Xiōng Fierce

1. 这个人真～. Zhègè rén zhēn xiōng.
   This man looks really fierce.
2. 他们穷～極恶. Tāmén qióng xiōng jíê.
   They are awfully brutal.

兇 [凶] Xiōng Terrible, fearful

1. 这場龍捲風来勢真～. Zhèchǎng lóngjuǎnfēng láishì zhēn xiōng. The tornado came down with a vengeance.
2. 他病勢很～. Tā bìngshì hěn xiōng.
   He is terribly ill.
3. 这些人閙得太～了. Zhè xiē rén nào de tài xiōng le.
   What a terrible row they've caused!

兇 [凶] 暴 Xiōngbào Fierce and brutal

這幫土匪真～. Zhè bāng tǔfěi zhēn xiōngbào.
This group of bandits are really brutal.

兇 [凶] Xiōng Strong

这个酒很～. Zhè gè jǒu hěn xiōng.
The drink is too strong.

兇 殘 [凶残] Xiōngcán Savage and cruel

这幫土匪～成性，杀人不眨眼. Zhèbāng tǔfěi xiōngcán chángxìng shārén bùzháyǎn. This group of bandits are savage by nature and kill without blinking an eye.

兇惡[凶恶] Xiōng è Fierce, fiendish

1. 他的長相～. Tāde zhǎngxàng xiōng è.
   He has a fiendish look.
2. 敌人非常～. Dírén fēicháng xiōng è.
   The enemy are extremely fierce.

兇[凶]悍 Xiōnghàn Fierce and tough

这些騎兵～无比. Zhèxiē qíbīng xiōnghàn wúbǐ.
These cavalrymen are unrivaled in fierceness and toughness.

兇[凶]狠 Xiōnghěn Fierce and malicious

刽子手真～. Guàizǐshǒu zhēn xiōnghěn.
The executioner is so cruel.

兇[凶]猛 Xiōngměng Violent, ferocious

1. 老虎很～. Lǎohǔ hěn xiōngměng.
   The tiger is very violent.
2. 颱風來勢～. Táifēng láishì xiōngměng.
   The typhoon rushed down with a terrifying force.

向 Xiàng Face

1. 他脸～西站着. Tā liǎn xiàng xī zhàn zhe.
He is standing facing west.

2. 这间房～东. Zhèi jiān fáng xiàng dōng.
This room faces east.

向上 Xiàngshàng Upward

1. 眼睛～看. Yǎn jīng xiàngshàng kàn.
She looked up.

2. 手～举. Shǒu xiàngshàng jǔ.
She lifted it up with her hands.

像 Xiàng Like

1. 这哥儿俩长得真～.
Zhèi gē(r) liǎng zhǎngde zhēn xiàng. These two brothers really look alike.

2. 这小姑娘长得～她妈.
Zhèi xiǎo gū niáng zhǎngdē xiàng tā mā. This little girl looks like her mother.

3. 她～她爸々，不～她妈.
Tā xiàng tā bā bú xiàng tā mā. She looks like her father, not like her mother.

像話[象话] Xiànghuà Proper

1. 小孩子老逃学不～.
Xiǎo háizi lǎo táo xué, bú xiànghuà. The children don't listen and are always cutting class.

2. 大家干活，你看着～吗?
Dàjiā gàn huó, nǐ kàn zhe, xiànghuà ma? Look, everyone is working, don't you think that is examplary?

象样儿 Xiàngyàng Presentable, decent

1. 这姑娘画的画儿挺～.
Zhèi gū niáng huà de huà(r) tǐng xiàngyàng. This girl's painting is very good.

2. 她连一件～的衣服都没有.
Tā lián yī jiàn xiàngyàngde yīfú dōu méiyǒu. She doesn't even have one set of decent clothes.

3. 他没写出一篇~的文章. Tā méi xiě chū yī piān xiàngyàngde wénzhāng. He did not write a presentable article.

4. 他们提不出什么~的理由. Tāmen tí bù chū shénme xiàngyàngde lǐyóu. Their reasoning was not sound.

協調 Xiétiáo Coordinate

1. 他正在～各方面的意见. Tā zhèngzài xiétiáo gèfāngmiànde yìjiàn. He is coordinating all of the ideas.

2. 他们工作不～. Tāmen gōngzuò bù xiétiáo. Their work is not coordinated.

信 Xìn Believe

1. 我不～他的话. Wǒ bú xìn tāde huà.
I don't believe him.

2. ～不～由你. Xìn bú xìn yóu nǐ.
It depends on you whether you believe or not.

3. 我～以为真. Wǒ xìn yíwéi zhēn.
I believed it to be true.

信 Xìn Believe in

1. 你～基督教? Nǐ xìn jīdūjiào.
Do you believe in Christianity?

2. 他～佛教 Tā xìn fójiào.
He is a Buddhist.

3. 我不～教. Wǒ bú xìnjiào.
I don't believe in religion.

信任 Xìnrèn Trust

1. 上级很～他. Shàngjí hěn xìnrèn tā.
The superiors really trust him.

2. 他失去了人民的～. Tā shī qùle rénmínde
xìnrèn. He lost the trust of everyone.

削 Xiāo

Peel; sharpen

1. 我给你~个梨. Wǒ gěi nǐ xiāo gelí.
   I'll peel a pear for you.
2. 你给我~铅笔. Nǐ gěi wǒ xiāo qiānbǐ.
   Sharpen a pencil for me.
3. 把这山头~平了. Bǔ zhèi shāntoú xiāopíng le. Take this mountain top and level it off.

休 Xīu Stopm rest

1. 现在~会. Xiān zài xiū huì.
The meeting has been adjourned.
2. 明天我~假. Míng tiān wŏ xiū jià.
Tomorrow is a holiday for me.
3. 我们~礼拜五 Wŏmen xiū lĭ bài wŭ.
We rest on Fridays (instead of on Sundays).

休假 Xiūjià Have vacation, on leave

1. 下个月我~. Xiàge yuè wŏ xiūjià.
I go on vacation next month.
2. 我们在大学教书六年可以~一年. Wŏmen zài dà xué jiăoshū liù nián kĕyǐ xiūjià yì nián. We've been teaching at the university for six years and allowed to take one year off.

休克 Xiūkè

Shock

病人发高烧突然~. Bìngrén fāgāoshāo, tūrán xiūkè. The patient developed a high fever (then) suddenly went into shock.

休息. Xiūxi Have a rest

1. 我累了,想~一下. Wŏlèile, xiăng xiūxi yíxià. I'm tired, I'd think I'll take a rest in a while.
2. 新年,商店~不休息? Xīnnián shāngdiàn xiūxi bù xiūxi? At New Yearś are the shops open or closed?

3. 我们有十分钟课间~. Wǒmen yǒu shífēnzhōng kèjiān xiūxi. we have ten minutes break.

4. 我们课间~十分钟. Wǒmen kèjiān xiūxi shífēnzhōng. We have ten minutes break.

休学 Xiūxué Suspend one's schooling without losing one's status as a student

他病了,~一年. Tā bìngle, xiūxué yìnián.
He is sick, so has taken a leave of absence from school for a year.

修 Xiū

Build

我们需要~桥~路,~房子,~水库.

Wǒmen xūyào xiūqiáo, xiūlù, xiūfángzi, xiūshuǐkù. We need to build bridges, roads, houses and reservoirs.

修 Xiū

Repair

1. 她会~錶. Tāhùi xiū biǎo.
   She knows how to fix watches.
2. 我会~鞋. Wǒhùi xiū xié.
   I know how to repair shoes.
3. 收音机坏了,拿去~. Shōuyīn jī huàile, náqùxiū. The radio is broken, take it to be fixed.
4. 电灯坏了,请电工来~. Diàndēng huàile, qǐng diàngōng láixiū. The lamp is broken, please ask the electrician to come repair it.

修 Xiū

Trim

1. 他正在~指甲. Tā zhèngzài xiū zhǐjiǎ.
   He is just now trimming his nails.
2. 她正在~树枝. Tā zhèngzài xiū shùzhī.
   She is just now trimming the tree branches.

修 Xiū

To learn, to study

1. 我~语言学. Wǒ xiū yǔyánxué.
   I study linguistics.

2. 这学期我~三门课. Zhèi xuéqí wǒ xiū sān mén kè. This semester I am taking three courses.

3. 她自~英文. Tā zì xiū yīngwén. She is teaching herself English.

修改 Xiūgǎi Revise, alter

1. 宪法需要~. Xiànfǎ xūyào xiūgǎi. The constitution needs to be revised.

2. 李教授正在~教科书. Lǐ jiàoshòu zhèngzài xiūgǎi jiàoKē shū. Professor Lee is in the process of revising the textbook.

3. 王老師正在~学生的作文. Wáng lǎo shī zhèngzài xiūgǎi zuésheng de zuòwén. Professor Wang is revising the students compositions.

4. 裁縫给她~衣服. Cáifeng gěi tā xiūgǎi yīfu. The dressmaker is altering her clothes.

亞 [亚] Yà

Inferior; second

1. 他的手艺不～于師付.　　Tāde shǒuyì bú yà yú shīfù.

His workmanship is not inferior to his master.

2. 他得了～軍.　　Tā déle yàjūn.

He was first runner-up.

3. 这里是～热带.　　Zhèlǐ shì yǎ rè dài.

This is subtropical zone here.

咬 Yǎo Bite

1. 狗～人. Gǒu yǎo rén.

   Dogs bite people.

2. 他让蛇～了一口. Tā ràng shé yǎole yì kǒu.

   He was bitten by the snake.

优 Yōu Excellent

这个学生品学兼～. Zhège xuésheng pǐnxué jiānyōu. This student is of good character and scholarship.

优良 Yōuliáng Good

1. 农学家选择和推广小麦的～品种. Nóngxuéjiā xuǎnzé hé tuīguǎng xiǎomài de yōuliáng pǐnzhǒng. The agronomists select then spread the use of good varieties of wheat.
2. 这个学生成绩～. Zhèige xuésheng chéngjī yōuliáng. The student gets good marks.
3. 这家公司的产品很～. Zhèi jiā gōngsī de chǎnpǐn hěn yōuliáng. The products of this company are good.

优美 Yōuměi Graceful, exquisite

1. 夏威夷风景～. Xiàwēiyī fēnjǐng yōuměi. The scenery in Hawaii is very beautiful.
2. 体操运动员的姿势～. Tǐcāo yùndòngyuán de zǐshì yōuměi. The gymnast's posture is very beautiful.
3. 舞蹈家的动作～. Wǔdǎojiā de dòngzuò yōuměi. The dancer's movements are graceful.

优先 Yōuxiān Have priority, take precedence

1. 考试成绩好的，～录取. Kǎoshì chéngjī hǎo de, yōuxiān lùqǔ. Those with the best scores are given precedence when enrolling.
2. 这个岛～发展旅游业. Zhèige dǎo yōuxiān fāzhǎn lǚyóu yè. This island gives priority to the development of the travel industry.

3. 我们～考慮你的申请. Wǒmen yōuxiān kǎolǜ nǐ de shēnqǐng. We will give priority to considering your application.

右 Yòu

Right

右 Yòu

Right

1. 美国靠〜走，英国靠左走。 Měiguó kào yòu zǒu, Yīngguó kào zuǒ zǒu. America drives on the right, England drives on the left.

2. 多数人用〜手写字，少数人用左手写字

   Duōshù rén yòng yòushǒu xiězi, shǎoshù rén yòng zuǒshǒu xiězì.

   The majority of people write with their right hand; the minority with their left.

原 Yuán Original

1. ～作者是谁？ Yuán zuòzhě shì sheí.

Who is the original author?

2. 应当物归～主. Yīngdāng wùguī yuánzhǔ.

It should be returned to the rightful owner.

3. ～有人数是多少？ Yuányǒu rénshù shì duōshǎo?

How many people were there originally?

原封 Yuánfēng With the seal unbroken, intact

1. 我们买～烧酒. Wǒmen mǎi yuánfēng shāojiǔ.

We buy wine with the seal unbroken.

2. 这封信～退回. Zhè fēng xìn yuánfēng tuìhuí. This letter should be returned to the sender unopened.

3. 这篇文章～不动. Zhè piān wénzhāng yuánfēng búdòng. This article has been left intact.

原来 Yuánlái Original, former

1. 现在的设计比～的设计好.

Xiànzài de shèjì bǐ yuánlái de shèjì hǎo. This present design is better than the original one.

2. 现在的想法跟～的不一样.

Xiànzài de xiǎngfǎ gēn yuán lái de bù yíyàng. The way people think nowadays is different to how they formerly thought.

原来 Yuánlái Original

1. ～的地方没有这么大. Yuánlái de dìfāng méiyǒu zhème dà. Originally the place was not so big.
2. ～的学生没有这么多 Yuánlái de xuéshēng méiyǒu zhème duō. Originally the students were not so numerous.

原来 Yuánlái Former

1. 我还住在～的地方. Wǒ hái zhù zài yuánlái de dìfang. I am still living in the same place.
2. 我们还照～的时间去. Wǒmen hái zhào yuánlái de shíjiān qù. We will go there at the same time.

原来 Yuánlái Original

1. 这里～是一个教堂. Zhèlǐ yuánlái shì yígè jiàotáng. Here was originally a church.
2. 这里～是一片荒地，现在盖上了高楼大厦. Zhèlǐ yuánlái shì yípiàn huāngdì, xiànzài gài shàngle gāolóu dà shà. Originally here was a piece of wasteland, now many tall buildings have been built on it.

原来 Yuánlái Oh, that's now it is!

1. 噢，～是这么回事儿呀! O, yuánlái shì zhème huí shì(r) ya! So this is how it was afterall!
2. 噢，～如此! O yuánlái rúcǐ! So that's how it is!

原始 Yuánshǐ Original, first hand

1. 我要～记录. Wǒ yào yuánshǐ jìlù.
I want the original record.

2. 我们集到许多～资料. Wǒmen jí dào
xǔduō yuánshǐ zīliào. We gathered a lot of firsthand information.

原先 Yuánxiān Former

1. 她～的想法不是这样. Tā yuánxiān
de xiǎngfǎ bú shì zhèyàng. Her former opinion was not like this.

2. 照～的预算军费很高 Zhào yuánxiāo
de yusuàn, jūnfèi hěn gāo. Compared with the former budget, the army's expenditure is very costly.

3. 现在的计划比～的好. Xiànzài de
jìhuà bǐ yuánxiān de hǎo. The present plan is better than the former one.

冶 yě

冶煉 [炼] Yěliàn Smelt

这个钢铁厂用新方法～铁矿石.

Zhè ge gāngtiě chǎng yòng xīn fāngfǎ yěliàn tiěkuàngshí.

This iron and steel plant has adopted a new method to melt iron ore.

一般 Yîbān

Similarly, equally

1. 天下烏鴉～黑. Tiānxià wūyā yìbān hē.
All crows are equally black.

2. 哥儿俩～高. Gēr liǎng yìbān gāo.
The two brothers are equally tall.

一般 Yîbān

General, ordinary

～美国孩子都爱吃汉堡. Yìbān meǐguó háizi dōu ài chī hànbǎo.

General American children like to eat hamburgers.

一般 Yîbān

Like

演讲完毕，会场上发出雷鳴～的掌声.
Yǎnjiǎng wánbì, huìchǎng shàng fāchū leimíng yìbānde zhǎngshēng.
After his speech, thunderous applause broke out in the auditorium

(applause like thunder).

一般 Yìbān

Same

你别跟他～见识. Nǐ bié gēn tā yìbān jiànshì.
Don't be as ignorant as he is

一般 Yìbān

Common place, pedestrian, prosaic

这篇文章太～化了. Zhè piān wénzháng taì yìbānhuà le.
This essay is too prosaic.

一般 Yìbān

Like

時间飞～地过去. Shíjiān fēi yìbānde guòqù.
Time flies (Time passes as if in flight).

一般 Yìbān

Generally

一般地說，小孩子都爱吃糖. Yìbānde shuō, xiǎo haízi dōu ài chī táng. Generally speaking, all children love candy.

一定 Yídìng

Definite; specified; fixed; regular

办什么事都得有～的规矩. Bàn shénmo shì dōu děi yǒu yídìngde guījǔ. One has to have fixed rules in order to do anything.

一定 Yídìng

Definitely

他钢琴弹得这么好，这跟他的天才有～的关係

Tā gāngqín tánde zhèmo hǎo, zhè gēn tāde tiancaí yǒu yídìngde kuānxī.

His skill on the piano are definitely related to inborn talent.

一定 Yídìng

Must

～要把这件事做好. Yídìng yào bǎ zhè jiàn shì zuò hǎo.

This matter must be taken care of.

一定 Yídìng

Certainly

1. 他～来. Tā yídìng laí.

He will certainly come (It is certain that he will come).

2. 他不～来. Tā bù yídìng laí.

He might not come (It isn't certain that he will come).

3. 他～不来. Tā yídìng bù laí.

He certainly won't come (It is certain that he won't come)..

4. 他不～不来. Tā bù yídìng bù laí.

He might come (It is not certain that he won't come).

5. 他来不来不～. Tā laí bù laí bù yídìng.

He might or might not come (It is not certain whether he will come or not).

一貫 Yíguàn

Constant through out; always

1. 你的理論前后不～. Nǐde lǐlù qián hòu bù yíguàn.
Your theory is not constant from beginning to end.

2. 他～如此. Tā yíguàn rúcǐ.
He has always been like this.

一貫 Yíguàn

Persistent

这是他～的毛病. Zhè shì tā yíguànde máobìng.
This is his usual defect (bad habit).

一口 Yìkǒu

One mouthful

～吃不成一个胖子. Yìkǒu chī bù chéng yíge pàngzi.
Rome was not built in one day (One mouthful does not a fatty make).

一口 Yìkǒu

A mouthful

1. 他说～流利的北京话. Tā shuō yìkǒu liúlìde beǐjīng huà.
He speaks a fluent Pekingese (He speaks a mouthful of fluent Pekingese).

2. ～缸 Yìkǒu gāng.
A large earthenware pot.

一口 Yìkǒu

Persistently; obstinately

1. 原告～咬定这件事是被告干的.
   Yuángào yìkǒu yǎodìng zhè jiàn shì shì bèigào gàn de.
   The plaintiff persists in claiming that the defendant perpetrated this deed.
2. 被告～否认这件事是他干的.
   Bèigào yìkǒu fǒurèn zhè jiàn shì shì tā gān de.
   The defendant obstinately denies that he perpetrated this deed.

一流 Yīlíu

First class; same type

1. 今天演出的全是～角色. Jīntiān yǎnchūdequán shì yīlíu jiǎosè. Today's performers are all first class.
2. 这是～作品. Zhè shì yīliú zuò pǐn. This is a first-class piece of work.
3. 他們是～貨色. Tāmen shì yīliú huòsè. They are the same type of people.

一律 Yīlǜ

Alike; uniform

1. 这些文章千篇～. Zhè xiē wénzhāng qiān piān yīlù. All of these essays are uniformly alike.
2. 穿着～. Chuān zhuó yílǜ. To be dressed in uniform.

一律 Yīlǜ

Uniformly

1. 十八岁以下～不准喝酒. Shíbā suì yǐxià yílǜ bù zhǔn hē jiǔ. No one under 18 is allowed to drink (Those under 18 are uniformly not allowed to drink).

2. 十六岁以下～不准开車. Shíliù suì yǐxià yílǜ bù zhǔn kāi chē. No one under 16 is allowed to drive (Those under 16 are uniformly not allowed to drive).

一律 Yílǜ

All; entirely

1. 利润～上缴. Lìrùn yílǜ shàng jiǎo. Profits should be transferred entirely to superior organization.

2. 发出的文件～收回. Fāchū de wénjiàn yílǜ shōu huí. Documents dispatched earlier were all recalled.

3. 各民族～平等. Gè míngzú yílǜ píngděng. All races enjoy equal rights.

一切 Yíqiè

All

1. ～手续由我来办. Yíqiè shǒuxù yóu wǒ laí bàn. I'll take care of all the details (generally in applying for a permit, visa, entrance, etc.).

2. ～後果由你负责. Yíqiè hòuguǒ yóu nǐ fùzé. You will be responsible for all the consequences.

一切 Yīqiè

All; every

他想把～成绩归于自己，～錯误推给别人. Tā xiǎng bǎ yíqiè chéngjī guē yú zìjǐ, yíqiè cuòwù tuī geǐ biérén.

He intends to take credit for every success and to blame others for all failures.

一切 Yīqiè

Everything

这里的～都很新鲜. Zhèlǐ de yíqiè dōu hěn xīnxiān.

Everything here is very new.

一時 [时] Yìshí

One moment

这里的天气，～冷，～热. Zhèlǐ de tiānqì, yìshí lěng, yìshí rè.

The weather here is one moment cold and the next moment warm.

一時 [时] Yìshí

Momentary; occasional; temporary

1. 这只是～的錯誤. Zhè zhǐ shì yìshí de cuòwù.
   This is only a momentary error.
2. 这只是～的現象. Zhè zhǐ shì yìshí de xiànxiàng.
   This is only a temporary phenomenon.

一時 [时] Yìshí

At the moment

1. 我～还想不起来. Wǒ yìshí haí xiǎng bù qǐ laí.
   I still cannot recall at the moment.

2. 这件东西～还用不上. Zhè jiàn dōngxī yìshí hái yòng bú shàng. This thing cannot yet be used at the moment.

一時 [时] Yīshí

此～，彼～，不能一概而论.

Cǐ yìshí, bǐ yìshí, bù néng yígài ér lùn.

We cannot speak in generalities as the times have changed (are different).

一向 Yíxiàng

Always

我们～主張男女平等. Wǒmen yíxiàng zhǔzhāng nán nǚ píngděng. We have always advocated equality between the sexes.

一向 Yīxiàng

Always

中国人～好客. Zhōngguó rén yíxiàng hàokè. Chinese people have always been hospitable.

一向 Yīxiàng

A stretch (of time)

1. 前～没人管，这～，管的人又太多. Qián yíxiàng méi rén guǎn, zhè yíxiàng guǎn de rén yòu tài duō.

A while back no one cared; now too many people are meddling.

(In previous periods no one cared; in this period too many people do).

2. ～如此. Yíxiàng rúcǐ.

It has always been like this.

一樣 Yíyàng

(yí -) similar, look alike

(A gēn B yīyàng) means A is the same as, similar to, or looks like B.

1. 这个字跟那个字～. Zhège zì gēn nàge zì yíyàng.

This word is the same as that one.

2. 她長得跟她妈～. Tā zhǎngde gēn tā mā yíyàng.

She looks like her mother.

一樣 Yīyàng

Just the same

不戴眼鏡～可以看书 Bú dài yǎnjìng yíyàng kěyǐ kàn shū.

If (I) don't wear glasses, (I) can read just the same.

一樣 Yīyàng

Almost like

汽車开得真快，好像飞～. Qìchē kāide zhēn kuài, hǎoxiàng fēi yíyàng.

Cars go really fast; it's almost like flying.

一樣 Yīyàng

To be equivalent to

这简直是奴隸～的生活. Zhè jiǎnzhí shì núlì yī yàng de shēnghuó.

This is simply like the life of a slave.

一樣 Yíyàng

To be the same

怎么～的貨两样价錢？ zěnmo yíyàng de huò liǎngyàng jiàqián?

Why is the same goods different in price?

一樣 Yíyàng

Equally

他们倆跑得～快. Tāmen liǎng pǎo de yíyàng kuài.

The two of them run equally fast.

一致 Yízhì

Unanimous

我们的看法完全～. Wǒmen de kànfǎ wánquán yízhì.

Our points of view are entirely unanimous.

一致 Yízhì

Constant; to correspond to; to follow; to be in step; in agreement

1. 他的説法前后不～ Tāde shuōfǎ qián hòu bù yízhì.

The beginning of your theory is not constant with the end.

2. 他的言行不～. Tāde yán xíng bù yízhì.

Your deeds do not follow what you preach.

3. 你们的步調不～. Nǐmen de bù diào bù yízhì.

You (plural) are not in step.

一致　Yízhì

Unanimous

大家～同意他的意見.

Dàjiā yízhì tóngyì tā de yìjiàn.

Everyone was in unanimous agreement with his opinion.

以 Yǐ

By; use; take with

1. 你们不应当～貌取人. Nǐmen bù yīngdāng yǐ mào qǔ rén.

   You should not judge people solely by their looks.

2. 我们要～眼还眼，～牙还牙.

   Wǒmen yào yǐ yǎn huán yǎn, yǐ yá huán yá

   We should take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

3. 他们～损人开始，～害己告终.

   Tāmen yǐ sǔn rén kāi shǐ, yǐ hài rén gào zhōng.

   They began by hurting others and ended up suffering themselves.

以〔习用语〕 Yǐ

1. ～德报怨. Yǐ dé bào yuàn

   Requite ingratitude with kindness.

2. ～毒攻毒. Yǐ dú gōng dú

   Use poison as an antidote for poison.

3. ～訛傳訛. Yǐ ér chuán ér.

   To relay an erroneous message with more errors.

4. ～攻为守. Yǐ gōng wéi shǒu.

   Use attack as a means of defense.

5. ～己度人. Yǐ jǐ dù rén.

   Judge others by comparing them with oneself.

6. ～假乱真. Yǐ jiǎ luàn zhēn

   Mix the spurious with the genuine.

7. ～理服人. Yǐ lǐ fú rén

   Convince people by reasoning.

8. ～礼相待. Yǐ lǐ xiāng dài

   Treat each other with respect.

9. ～邻为壑. Yǐ líng weí huò

(Use one's neighbor's field as a drain) shift one's troubles onto others.

以(习用语) Yǐ

1. ～卵投石（～卵击石） Yǐ ruǎn tóu shí (Yǐ ruǎn jí shí)

(Throw an egg aginst a rock) Court defeat by fighting against overwhelming odds.

2. ～貌取人 Yǐ mào qǔ rén

Judge people solely by appearance.

3. ～偏概全 Yǐ piān gài quán

To assume that the nature of the whole of something is representable by a part of it.

4. ～其人之道，还治其人之身.

Yǐ qí rén zhī dào huán zhì qí rén zhī shēn

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

5. ～強凌弱. Yǐ qiáng líng ruò

To use one's strength to take advantage of the weak.

6. ～屈求伸. Yǐ qū qíu shēn

To seek justice after having been wronged.

7. ～柔克刚 Yǐ róu kè gāng

To use gentleness to win over the stong.

8. ～少胜多. Yǐ shǎo shèng duō

To defeat many with few.

以（习用语）Yǐ

1. ～身試法 Yǐ shēn shì fǎ

To defy the law.

2. ～身殉职 Yǐ shēn xùn zhí

To die at one's post.

3. ～身作则 Yǐ shēn zuò zé

To set an example.

4. ～势压人 Yǐ shì yā rén

To take advantage of people when one is in power.

5. ～退为进 Yǐ tuì wéi jìn

To make concessions in order to gain advantages; to retreat in order to advance.

6. ～物易物 Yǐ wù yì wù

To barter.

冤 = 寃 Yuān Injustice

1. 她沒罪硬判她有罪，多～呢！
Tā méizuì yìngpàn tā yǒuzuì, dūoyuān ne! Though innocent, she was pronounced guilty. What an injustice!

2. 她到那儿去申～呢？ Tā dǎonǎrqù shēnyuānne?
Where can she go to appeal for redress of the wrong?

冤 Yuān Fool, bad luck

1. 花这么多錢买了一个冒牌儿貨太～了！ Huā zhème duōqián mǎileyígě màopáihuò tàiyuānle. So much money is spent only to have bought an imitation. What bad luck!

2. 这叫花～錢 Zhèjiào huā yuānqián.
This is called "what waste of money".

3. 他白跑一趟，真～ Tā baípaó yítàng zhēn yuān.
What bad luck, nothing came of his trip.

冤 Yuān Accuse

1. 他淨～人 Tā jìngyuān rén. He is always accusing people.

2. 你別～人 Nǐ bié yuān rén. Don't accuse people!

冤屈 Yuānqū Treat unjustly

1. 他～好人 Tā yuānqū hǎorén. He wronged an innocent person.

2. 她受了～，大家都同情她。 Tā shòule yuānqū, dàjiā dōu tóngqíng tā. She is wronged, so everybody has sympathy for her.

冤枉 Yuān wǎng Treat unjustly

1. 无罪的人变成有罪. 真～. Wúzuìderén biànchéng yǒuzuì zhēn yuān wǎng. Innocent people were accused of being guilty. What an injustice.
2. 做了好事还挨骂, 多～. Zuòle hǎoshì hái ái mà duō yuān wǎng. To do a good deed only to be rebuffed is really tragic.
3. 他～我. Tā yuānwańg wǒ. He wronged me.
4. 不要～好人. Bùyào yuān wǎng hǎoren. Don't wrong innocent people.

冤枉 Yuān wǎng Not worthwhile

1. 这钱花得太～. Zhè qián huā de tài yuān wǎng. It is not at all worthwhile to have spent so much money on that. (All this money spent came to nothing.)
2. 我走了好多～路. Wǒ zǒule hǎoduō yuān wǎng lù. I went the long way.

允 Yǔn Allow, permit

1. 此事不～. Cǐ shì bù yǔn. It is not allowed.
2. 应～此事. Yǐng yǔn cǐ shì. It is permitted.

允諾 Yǔnnuò Consent

他欣然～. Tā xīnrán yǔnnuò.

He gladly consented.

允許 Yǔnxǔ Allow

1. 珍珠港～参觀. Zhēnzhūgǎng yǔnxǔ cānguān.

   Pearl Harbor is open to visitors.

2. 这里不～抽煙. Zhèlǐ bùyǔnxǔ chōuyān.

   Smoking is not allowed here.

3. 请～我代表全校師生向你們致谢.

   Qǐng yǔnxǔ wǒ dàibiǎo quánxiào shīshēngxiàng nǐmen zhìxiè.

   Please allow me to thank you on behalf of the students and faculty of our school.

占 Zhàn Take

他讲话～了一个小时. Tā jiǎnghuà zhàn le yī gè xiǎoshí. His speech took an hour.

占 Zhàn Occupy

1. 英国军队把那个岛～了. Yīngguó jūnduì bǎ nà ge dǎo zhàn le. The English army occupied the island.
2. 他一个人～两间办公室. Tā yī-gè rén zhàn liǎng-jiān bàngōng-shì. He, one person, occupies two offices.
3. 我给你～个座儿. Wǒ geǐ nǐ zhàn gè zuò(r). I got a seat for you.
4. 这些东西太～地方了. Zhèi xiē dōngxi tài zhàn dìfāngle. These things occupy too much space.

占 Zhàn Make up

1. 中国人口～世界人口的四分之一. Zhōngguó rénkǒu zhàn shìjiè rénkǒu de sì fēn zhī yī . The population of China makes up one forth of the world's population.
2. 守法的～多数, 犯法的～少数. Shǒufǎ de zhàn duōshù, fàn-fǎ de zhàn shǎo-shù. Law abiders constitute the majority, criminals the minority.

占领 Zhànlǐng Capture, occupy

1. 1937年日本侵略军～了北京. Yījiǔ-sānqī nián, rìběn qīnluè-jūn zhànlǐng le Běijīng. In 1937 the Japanese invading army captured Beijin.

2. 经过激烈战斗,我军～了这个要塞.

Jīngguò jīliè zhàndòu, wǒ jūn zhànlǐngle zhège yàosài.

After an intense fight, our army captured the fortification.

佔便宜 Zhàn piányí Gain extra advantage by unfair means

1. 他总想～. Tā zǒng xiǎng zhàn piányí.

He always wants to profit at others expense.

2. 跟商人打交道,佔不了便宜. Gēn shāngrén dǎ jiāodào, zhàn bùliǎo piányi. When dealing with business people you won't be able to take advantage of them.

佔便宜 Zhàn piányí Advantageous

他们个子高,打篮球～. Tāmen gèzi gāo, dǎ lánqiú zhàn piányí. Being tall like them means having an advantage in playing basketball.

仗 Zhàng

To rely on; depend on

1. 這件事全～大家幫忙. Zhè jiàn shì chuán zhàng dàjiā bāngmáng. This affair depends solely on the help of everybody.

2. 那件事全～著他. Nà jiàn shì chuán zhàng zhe tā. That affair depends solely on him.

仗 Zhàng Rely on

1. 他～著大官儿的勢力欺負人. Tā zhàng zhe dàguāner de shìlì qīfù rén.
He depends on the power he can wield as a high official to bully people.

2. 他～著有錢,天々吃喝玩樂. Tā zhàng zhe yǒu qián tiān tian chī hē wán lè.
He depends on his wealth to indulge himself in food, drink and pleasure.

3. 他沒有真才实学,就～著能說會道. Tā méi yǒu zhēn cái shí xué, jìu zhàng zhe néng shuō huì dào.
He does not have real ability and knowledge. He solely depends on his eloquence.

仗 Zhàng Depend on

1. ～勢欺人. Zhàng shì qī rén.

To take advantage of one's power to bully people.

2. ～義疏財 Zhàng yì shū cái.

To be generous in aiding needy people.

3. ～義執言.

Zhàng yì zhí yán.

To speak out from a sense of justice.

4. 他是狗～人勢.

Tā shì gǒu zhàng rén shì.

He acts like a dog which is bold in the presence of its master.

召集 Zhàojí Call together

1. 系主任～全系教授开会. Xì zhǔrèn zhàojí quánshì jiàoshòu kāihuì. The chairman called all the professors together for a meeting.

2. 主席～紧急会议. Zhǔxí zhàojí jǐnjí huìyì. The chairman called an emergency meeting.

召見 Zhàojiàn Summon to an interview

1. 总统～各国大使. Zǒngtǒng zhàojiàn gèguó dàshǐ. The president summoned all the country's ambassadors to an interview.

2. 外交部～该国大使. Wàijiāobù zhàojiàn gāiguó dàshǐ. The Foreign Ministry summoned the said ambassador to an interview.

召开 Zhàokāi Convene

1. 主席～临时会议. Zhǔxí zhǎokāi línshí huìyi. The chair called an interim meeting.

2. 代表大会订于九月一日～. Dàibiǎo dàhuì dìng yú jiǔ yuè yī rì zhāokāi. The congress is scheduled on September first.

值 Zhí

1. Value
2. Be worth
3. Happen to
4. Be on duty

值 Zhí

1. 这件大衣～一百块钱. Zhè jiàn dàyī zhí yìbǎi kuài qián. This over-coat is worth $100.
2. 为这点小事跑一趟太不～了. Wèi zhèi diǎn xiǎo shì pǎo yī tàng tài bú zhí le. For this little matter to go on a trip is not worthwhile.
3. 这件事无关紧要. 不～一提. Zhè jiàn shì wúguān jǐnyào, bùzhí yī tí. This matter is not important it is not worth mentioning.

值班 Zhíbān On duty

1. 今天王护士～. Jīntiān Wáng hùshì zhíbān. Today Nurse Wang is on duty.
2. 有人值夜班, 有人值日班. Yǒu rén zhí yè bān, yǒu rén zhí rì bān. Some people are on night duty, some people are on day duty.

值得 Zhíde Worth

1. 这件大衣买的～. Zhèi jiàn dàyī mǎide zhídé. This over-coat is worth buying.
2. 这件大衣物美价廉～买. Zhèi jiàn dàyī wǔ mèi jiàlīan zhíde shí. This over-coat is good quality and inexpensive; it is worth buying.

值钱 Zhíqián Valuable

1. 这幅画儿～. Zhè fú huà(r) zhíqián.
This picture is valuable.

2. 那是仿制品，不～. Nà shì fǎngzhì pǐn, bù zhíqián. That is an imitation, it is not valuable.

制 Zhì

1. Make
2. Work out
3. Restrict
4. System

制 Zhì

1. ～一块牌很贵. Zhì yī kuài pái hěn guì.
Plate making is very expensive.

2. 这是牛皮～的. Zhè shì niúpí zhì de.
This is made of leather.

制造 Zhìzào Manufacture

1. 这种手錶是瑞士～的. Zhè zhǒng shǒubiǎo shì ruìshì zhìzàode. This kind of watch is made in Switzerland.

2. 这家工厂～汽车. Zhè jiā gōngchǎng zhìzào qìchē. This factory makes cars.

制造 Zhìzào Create

1. ～谣言可耻. Zhìzào yáoyán kěchí.
Fabricating rumours is shameful.

2. 他这个人爱～纠纷. Tā zhèi gè rén ài zhìzào jiūfēn. He likes to create trouble.

3. 不要～紧張气氛(空气) Búyào zhìzào jǐnzhāng qìfèn (kōngqì). Don't create tension.

中 Zhòng Hit

1. 他腿上～了一枪. Tā tuǐshàng zhòngle yì qiāng. He was shot in the leg with a gun.

2. 他胳膊上～了一箭. Tā gēbóshàng zhòngle yí jiàn. He was shot in the arm with an arrow.

中 Zhòng

Poisoned

1. 这种牛奶喝了～毒. Zhè zhǒng niúnǎi hēle zhòngdú. If you drink this type of cow's milk you will be poisoned.

2. 他～了煤气. Tā zhòngle méiqì. He had carbon monoxide poisoning.

3. 天气太热,小心～暑. Tiānqì tài rè, xiǎoxīn zhòngshǔ. The weather is too hot. Beware of sunstroke.

中 Zhòng

To win (a prize)

他～了头奖. Tā zhòngle tóu jiǎng. He won the first prize.

中肯 Zhòngkěn

Pertinent; to the point

1. 他的分析很～ Tā de fēnxī hěn zhòngkěn. His analysis is very pertinent.

2. 他的这番话很～ Tā de zhè fān huà hěn zhòngkěn. The remarks he made were very much to the point.

中断 Zhōngduàn

Held up; suspended; discontinued; interrupted

1. 这一带出了车祸，交通～了一个小时.
   Zhè yídài chūle chē huò, jiāotōng zhōngduàn le yí gè xiǎoshí.
   A car accident occurred holding up traffic for an hour.
2. 学习语言不能～. Xuéxí yǔyán bùnéng zhōngduàn.
   Language study must not be discontinued.
3. 他每天写日记，十年没～. Tā měitiān xiě rìjì, shí nián méi zhōngduàn. For ten years he has written in his diary everyday without exception.
4. 边界谈判～了. Biānjiè tánpàn zhōngduàn le.
   Border negociations have been suspended.
5. 两国关系～了. Liǎng guó guānxi zhōngduàn le. Relations between the two countries were suspended.

中看 Zhōngkàn

Nice looking; looks attractive; good to look at

1. 棉花糖～不中吃. Mián huā táng zhōngkàn bù zhōngchī. Cotton candy looks substantial, in reality, it is not fulfilling.
2. 这种车～不中用. Zhè zhǒng chē zhōngkàn bù zhōng yòng. This make of car looks good but is of no use.

中听 Zhōngtīng

Good to listen to; pleasing

1. 这话很～. Zhè huà něn zhōngtīng.
   This is good to hear.

2. 他老是说些不～的话. Tā lǎoshì shuō xiē bù zhōngtīng de huà. He is always saying some unpleasant things.

中用 Zhōngyòng

Useful

1. 我年纪大了，不～了. Wǒ niánjì dàle, bù zhōngyòng le. I have become old and useless.

2. 这件雨衣太旧了.不～了. Zhè jiàn yǔyī tài jiù le, bù zhōngyòng le. The raincoat is too old. It is not usable.

中暑 Zhòngshǔ

To catch heat stroke

天太热，晒久了容易～. Tiān tài rè, shài jiǔle rőngyì zhòngshǔ. It is too hot, if one stays out in the sun long it's easy to get sunstroke.

中意 Zhòngyì

Like; to catch fancy of

1. 挑来挑去，没一个～的 Tiāolái tiāoqù, méi yí gè zhòngyì de. After choosing back and forth none was to (their) liking.
2. 这所房子我很～，就是太贵. Zhèi suǒ fánzi wǒ hěn zhòngyì, jiùshì tài guì. This house is very much to my liking only thing is that it is too expensive.

周 Zhōu

1. Circumference
2. All, whole
3. Make a circuit
4. Thoughtful
5. Week
6. Cycle
7. Help out

周 Zhōu

因为计划不～而停工 Yīnwèi jìhuà bùzhōu ér tínggōng. Since it was not planned carefully enough work has to be shut down.

周到 Zhōudào Attentive

1. 这个饭店招待得很～. Zhèi gè fàndiàn zhāodàidé hěn zhōudào. The service at this restaurant is very attentive.
2. 他们服务很～ Tāmen fúwù hěn zhōudào. They offer very good service.

周到 Zhōudào Thoughtful

他想得很～. Tā xiǎngde hěn zhōudào. He is very thoughtful.

周转 Zhōuzhuǎn

1. 这个企业现在资金～不开了. Zhè ge qìyiè xiànzài zījīn zhōuzhuǎn bù kāi le. This enterprise has cash flow problems.

2. 你～得开吗? Nǐ zhōuzhuǎn de kāi ma? Do you have enough ready cash?

主办 Zhǔbàn

To sponsor

这个世界博览会是田纳西州～的. Zhè ge shìjiè
buólǎnhuì shì tiánnàxī zhōu zhǔbàn de. This World's Fair was
sponsored by Tennessee.

主编 Zhǔbiān

To supervise editing; Editor in chief

1. 这部字典是由李教授～的. Zhè bù zìdiǎn
shì yóu lǐ jiàoshòu zhǔbiān de. This dictionary was edited
by Professor Li.
2. 李教授是这部字典的～. Lǐ jiàoshòu shì zhè
bù zìdiǎn de zhǔbiān. Professor Li is the chief editor
of this dictionary.

主持 Zhǔchí

To host (a gathering); to chair

1. 部长～今天晚上的宴会. Bùzhǎng zhǔchí
jīntiān wǎnshàng de yiànhuì. The minister will host tonight's
banquet.
2. 谁来～这次讨论? Shéi lái zhǔchí zhè
cì tǎolùn. Who is to chair this discussion?

主持 Zhǔchí

To support; to uphold

1. 我们应当～正义,反对压迫. Wǒmen yīngdāng zhǔchí
zhèngyì, fǎnduì yāpò. We should support justice and oppose
oppression.

主持 **Zhǔchí**

To host (a gathering); to chair

1. 部長～今天晚上的宴會. Bùzhǎng zhǔchí jīntiān wǎnshàng de yàn huì. The minister will host tonight's banquet.
2. 誰來～这次討論? Shéi lái zhǔchí zhè cì tǎolùn. Who is to chair this discussion?
3. 我们特請名演員彼德先生～這次晚會. Wǒmen tèqǐ míng yǎnyuán bǐdé xiānshēng zhǔchí zhècì wǎnhuì. We specially invite Mr. Peter, the famous actor to host tonight's show.

主持 **Zhǔchí**

To support; to uphold

1. 我们应当～正义, 反对压迫. Wǒmen yīngdāng zhǔchí zhèngyì, fǎnduì yāpuò. We should support justice and be against oppression.
2. 我们应当～公道, 反对霸道. Wǒmen yīngdāng zhǔchí gōngdào, fǎnduì bàdào. We should uphold justice and be against highhanding.

主動 [动] **Zhǔdòng**

To initiate; initiative

1. 他～承担責任. Tā zhǔdòng chéngdān zérèn. He assumes duty on his own initiative.
2. 凡事要～去做. Fán shì yào zhǔdòng qù zuò. One must have initiative in doing everything.
3. 這件事是他～的. Zhèjiàn shì shì tā zhǔdòng de. He is the initiator in this matter.
4. 這件事他很～. Zhè jiàn shì tā hěn zhǔdòng. He is quite aggresive in this affair.

主攻 Zhŭgōng

Main attack

1. 第五師由正面～，第四師從側翼助攻.

   Dì wŭ shī yóu zhèngmiàn zhŭgōng, dì cì shī cóng cèyì zhùgōng.

   The fifth division carries out main attack from the front.

   The fourth division supports the attack from the side.

2. 你的～方向是什麼? Nĭ de zhŭgōng fāngxiàng shì shéme?

   What is your direction of main attack?

3. 第五師担任～. Dì wŭ shī dānrèn zhŭgōng.

   The fifth division assumes the duty of the main attack.

主觀 [观] Zhŭguān

Subjective

1. 看问题要尽量客观，不要～.

   Kàn wèntí yào jìnliàng kèguān, búyào zhŭguān.

   Be objective as much as you can in approaching a problem.

   Don't be subjective.

2. 他太～了. Tā tài zhŭguān le.

   He is too subjective.

主管 Zhŭguăn

Be in charge of; to control; chief

1. 美國國務院～外事. Měiguó guówùyuàn zhŭguăn wàishì.

   The State department of U.S.A. is in charge of foreign affairs.

2. 國防部～軍事.

   Guófángbù zhŭguăn jūnshì.

   Department of defense is in charge of military affairs.

3. 視神経～視覚.

Shì shénjīng zhǔguǎn shìjué.

The optic nerve controls the sense of sight.

4. 他是这个部門的～. Tā shì zhège bùmén de zhǔguǎn.

He is chief of this department.

2. 我们应当～公道，反对霸道. Wǒmen yīngdāng zhǔchí gōngdào, fǎnduì bàdào. We should uphold justice and be against rule by might.

主动 Zhǔdòng

To initiate; initiative

1. 他～承担责任. Tā zhǔdòng chéngdān zérèn. He assumes responsibility on his own initiative.
2. 凡事要～去做. Fánshì yào zhǔdòng qù zuò. One must take initiative in doing all things.
3. 这件事是他～的 Zhèi jiàn shì shì tā zhǔdòngde. He initiated this affair.

主观 Zhǔguān

Subjective

1. 看问题要尽量客观，不要～. Kàn wèntí yào jìnliàng kèguān, bú yào zhǔguān. When approaching a problem be fully objective, don't be subjective.
2. 他太～了. Tā tài zhǔguān. He is too subjective.

主修 Zhǔxiū

To major in

1. 她～中文. Tā zhǔxiū zhōngwén. She majors in Chinese.
2. 他是～物理的. Tā shì zhǔxiū wùlǐ de. He majors in Physics.

主演 Zhǔyǎn

To act a leading role (in a play)

1. 她～这部电影. Tā zhǔyǎn zhè bù diànyǐng.
   She has a leading role in this movie.
2. 这齣戏是谁～的? Zhè chū xì shì shéi de?
   Who is the leading actor (actress) of this movie?

主要 Zhǔyào

Chief; main

1. 这里的～农作物是小麦. Zhè lǐ de zhǔyào nóngzòuwù shì xiǎomài. The main crop here is wheat.
2. 他不来的～原因是什么? Tā bù lái de zhǔyào yuán yīn shì shéme? What is the main reason for him not coming?

助 Zhù

1. 他以〜人为乐.　　Tā yǐ zhù rén wéi lè.

He enjoys helping others.

2. 请你〜我一臂之力!　　Qǐ nǐ zhù wǒ yí bèi zhī lì.　　Please help me.

住 Zhù

To live

1. 我～家，他～旅馆. Wǒ zhù jiā, tā zhù lǚ guǎn. I live at home. He lives in a hotel.

2. 我在北京～了一年. Wǒ zài běi jǐng zhu le yǐ nián. I lived in Peking for one year.

3. 他～在郊区. Tā zhù zài jiāo qū. He lives in the suburbs.

住 Zhù

To stop; firm; fast; fixed

1. 我健忘，记不～. Wǒ jiàn wàng, jìbúzhù. I am absent-minded. I can't remember.

2. 站～！不许动！ Zhàn zhù! Bù xǔ dòng! Halt! Don't move!

3. 捆～他！堵～他的嘴！ Kǔn zhù tā, dǔ tā de zuǐ! Tie him up and gag him!

住 Zhù

1. 这件事可把我难住～了. Zhè jiàn shì kě bǎ wǒ nán zhù le. This matter has me stumped.

2. 几句话就把她问～了. Jǐ jù huà jìu bǎ tā wèn zhù le. After a few exchanges she was left without retort.

住口 Zhùkǒu

1. ～！ Zhùkǒu. Shut up!
2. 给我～ Gěi wǒ zhùkǒu. Shut up!
3. 快～！ Kuài zhùkǒu. Won't you shut up? Hurry and shut up.

住 Zhù Live

1. 我～家，他～旅館 Wǒ zhù jiā. Tā zhù lǚ guǎn.
I live at home. He lives in a hotel.

2. 我在北京～了一年. Wǒ zài běijīng zhù le yī nián.
I lived in Peking for one year.

3. 他～在郊區. Tā zhù zài jiāo qū.
He lives in the suburb.

住 Zhù

To stop

雨～了再走. Yǔ zhù le zài zǒu.

Wait until the rain stops and then go.

住 Zhù

To stop

1. 他不～腳地走. Tā bù zhù jiāo de zǒu.
He walks without stopping.

2. 我不～嘴地說. Wǒ bú zhù zuǐ de shuō.
I do not stop talking.

住 Zhù

To stop; firm; fast; fixed

1. 我愛忘，記不～. Wǒ ài wàng, jì bú zhù.
I am absent-minded. I can't remember.

2. 站～！不許動！ Zhàn zhù! Bù xǔ dòng.
Halt! Don't move.

3. 捆～他，堵～他的嘴. Kǔn zhù tā, dǔ zhù tā de zuǐ.
Tie him, shut his mouth.

住手 Zhùshǒu

1. ～！不许打人. Zhùshǒu, bù xǔ dǎ rén.

Stop. No fighting here.

2. 不做完，我不～. Bú zuò wán, wǒ bú zhùshǒu.

I won't stop until I finish doing it.

住院 Zhùyuàn

1. 病人～了. Bìngrén zhùyuàn le.

The patient checked in the hospital.

2. 我住不起院. Wǒ zhù bù qǐ yuàn.

I can't afford to stay in the hospital.

准 Zhǔn

1. 我的錶走得很～ Wǒ de biǎo zǒu de hěn zhǔn. My watch keeps good time.

2. 他投篮投得很～. Tā tóu lán tóu de hěn zhǔn. He shoots baskets well.

准備 Zhǔnbèi

1. 我～一点礼物回去送人. Wǒ zhǔnbèi yī diǎr lǐwù huíqù sòng rén. I prepared some gifts to give away when I go back.

2. 你要～一篇讲演稿. Nǐ yào zhǔnbèi yi piān jiǎng yiǎn gǎo. You have to prepare a speech.

准備 Zhǔnbèi

1. 我～下个月到中国去. Wǒ zhǔnbèi xià ge yuè dào zhōngguó qù. I plan to go to China next month.

2. 我～编一部字典. Wǒ zhǔnbèi biān yí bù zìdiǎn. I plan to compile a dictionary.

准 Zhǔn

1. 这儿不〜抽煙. Zhè er bù zhǔn chōu yān.
Smoking is prohibited here.

2. 十八岁以下不〜喝酒. Shíbā suì yǐ xià
bù zhǔn hē jiǔ. People under 18 years of age are not allowed to drink.

3. 上班不〜迟到早退. Shàng bān bù zhǔn chídào-zǎotuì. One mustn't go to work late or take off work early.

准许 Zhǔnxǔ

1. 妈妈不〜我一个出去. Māma bù zhǔnxǔ
wǒ yí ge rén chūqù. Mother wouldn't let me go out alone.

2. 香港只〜我过境停留48小时.
Xiānggǎng zhǐ zhǔnxǔ wǒ guòjìng tíngliú sìshíbá xiǎoshí.
Hong Kong only allowed me 48 hours in transit.

仔細 Zǐxì

Careful; attentive

1. 他做事～認真. Tā zuòshì zǐxì rènzhēn.
He is careful and conscientious in what he does.

2. 你～想々. Nǐ zǐxì xiǎngxiǎng.
Please think about it carefully.

3. 老師認真講課,學生～听講.
Lǎoshī rènzhēn jiǎngkè, xuéshēng zǐxì tīngjiǎng.
The teacher lectures with care. The students listen attentively.

仔細 Zǐxì

Be careful; take care of

1. 晚上走路～点儿! Wuǎnshàng zǒulù zǐxì diǎr.
Be careful when you walk at night!

2. 酒後開車～点兒!
Jiǔhòu kāichē zǐxì diǎr.
Be careful when you drive after drinking!

3. ～你的腦袋!
Zǐxì nǐ de nǎodài.
Take care of your head!
Look out for your head!

作 Zuò

1. 学生～功课. Xuéshēng zuò gōngkè.
The student did the homework.

2. 校长～报告. Xiàozhǎng zuò bàogào.
The principle presented the report.

作弊 Zuòbì

考试的时候,不要～. Kǎoshì de shíhòu bú yào zuòbì. When taking an exam one must not cheat.

作对 Zuòduì

1. 你何必跟我～? Nǐ hébì gēn wǒ zuòduì.
Why do you oppose me?

2. 他专门跟人～. Tā zhuānmén gēn rén zuòduì.
He opposes others all the time.

作废 Zuòfèi

1. 这条法律已经～. Zhèi tiáo fǎlǜ yǐjīng zuòfèi. This law is already void.

2. 飞机票一年有效,过期～. Fēijī piào yì nián yǒu xiào guò qí zuòfèi. This airplane ticket is valid for one year. It's void after one year.

作主 Zuòzhǔ

我不知道这件事谁～,反正我作不了主.
Wǒ bù zhīdào zhèi jiàn shì shéi zuòzhǔ, fǎnzhèng wǒ zuò bù liǎo zhǔ.
I don't know who is in charge of this matter; anyway, I can't be responsible for it.

做 Zuò

1. 木匠～桌子. Mùjiàng zuò zhuōzi.

   The carpenter makes tables.

2. 裁缝～衣服 Cáiféng zuò yīfú.

   The tailor makes clothes.

3. 厨师～菜. Chúshī zuò cài.

   The chef cooks dishes.

做 Zuò

这道数学题我～不出来. Zhè dào shùxué tí wǒ zuò bù chū lái. I cannot solve this math problem.

做 Zuò

1. 说到就要～到 Shuō dào ji`u yào zuò dào. What has been promised must be fulfilled.

2. 说起来容易，～起来难. Shuō qǐ lái róngyì, zuò qǐlái nán. It's easier said than done.

做礼拜. Zuò lǐbài

他们到教堂～去了. Tāmen dào jiàotáng zuò lǐbài qù le. They went to church (for Sunday service).

做作 Zuòzuo

他们演得太～，叫人肉麻. Tāmen yǎnde tài zuòzuo, jiào rén ròumá. Their acting was too affected. It make everyone nauseous.